

THE Japan Weekly Mail.

A POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL, AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

VOL. V.—No. 43.]

YOKOHAMA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1874. [PRICE \$24 PER ANNUM.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

SUBSCRIBERS at a distance whose period of subscription may have elapsed, are informed that their papers will be addressed and charged to them *until countermanded*. This rule has been found necessary in order to avoid the inconvenience of an abrupt stoppage of the paper which might result from an omission to renew.

It is requested that notice of the intention to discontinue a subscription be so given as to reach Yokohama *before* the date of its effluxion.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 1st of July, Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths will be charged \$1 each insertion.

Such Notices cannot be inserted in this journal unless endorsed with the name and address of the person by whom they are sent.

Yokohama, 25th June, 1874.

BIRTH.

On the 22nd instant, at The Firs, the wife of JOHN HUDSON, of a SON.

DEATH.

On the 19th inst., at No. 81, Main Street, Mons. JULES HORMANN, aged 41 years.

Notes of the Week.

So far as may be judged from the activity of the Government in purchasing steamers and moving troops, the late accounts transmitted by its Representative from Pekin may be assumed to contain unfavourable tidings of his negotiations. Well-informed persons state that his late interviews with the Tsungli Yamen have been of a stormy nature, and that the immediate return of the Embassy is looked for. Meanwhile, the publication in Shanghai of the correspondence which has passed between the Chinese and Japanese has given the most complete confirmation to the history of the whole case as recorded in this Journal during the past six months. The question is exciting the greatest interest in China and throughout this country, and though the information which reaches us from Peking is to the effect that the Chinese are not in a position to go war, all appearances are to the contrary.

We omitted in our last issue to draw attention to a translation entitled "On the Duties of Japanese Ministers Accredited to Foreign Courts," forming the introduction to a series of essays, which promise to be of much interest, on the subjects enumerated in it, and which have courteously been placed at our disposal. There are one or two points deserving of notice in this short introductory essay, the most prominent, or, perhaps rather, noteworthy, of which is the view which the writer holds of the duties of the newspapers, which, as he rightly says, consist in the discussion of matters of national importance as they arise. It is wholly impossible to determine accurately the part which the many journals established in this country during the past four years are playing. But that they indicate, and give additional impetus to, much new life in the nation, cannot for a moment be doubted. So far as we can judge, too, there is a very considerable freedom of writing permitted, and encouragement is given to the idea that as the deliberations of the Government involve the welfare of the people, and are naturally the subjects of debate and discussion among them, so this debate involves the expression of adverse opinion and the permitted publication of it.

It is neither to be expected nor desired that, in the present condition of the national life, an entire freedom of writing should be permitted; but, so far as we can see, the Government has not been liberal in this respect, as many of the translations we have published during the past two or three years, and those published elsewhere of matter which has appeared in the provincial newspapers, abundantly prove. What has been rejected and suppressed we cannot know, but it may be presumed that the very existence of so many newspapers in the country brings contributions which, though thus suppressed, reach the Government in a condensed form through the censors, and thus afford it additional means of estimating the strength and direction of the popular will and sentiments.

A correspondent has addressed us a letter on the subject of the Mint which puts into a small compass the main point underlying the whole question which has been raised by the changes said to be impending in that institution. And we must frankly confess that the more we reflect on these changes, the greater is the misgiving and regret they occasion us. It seems as if all the good work done in four years was to be undone; all the confidence built up by so much labour and energy pulled down; the introduction of uncertainty where all was so certain, of danger where all was so safe. The old conditions on which the Mint was worked rendered the production of a trustworthy coin a matter of moral certainty. It was well known that the Japanese Government bound themselves in their contracts with other parties to make and issue no other coins than those made and approved by the experts engaged at that time. And hence a confidence which was and is now felt in the coin, and the addition to the *prestige* of the country derived from this source. It was always possible to point to the Mint and say, "There is a solid institution, which is a guarantee for the stability of what hitherto has been sadly unstable in this country; its metallic currency, and an earnest of what may be done in other directions." But are there to be any contracts similar to those which are now about to expire, and whence were the real sources of the confidence of the public? If not, by what other means is this confidence to be maintained? This is a point on which the public have a right to demand full information, because they are the holders of coin which may at any moment be depreciated in value, and be reduced to the level of mere bullion and treated as such. The Japanese Government must not be deceived by the idea that the employment of two or three foreigners in subordinate places in the Mint will be sufficient to maintain the confidence hitherto felt in their coin. What is to prevent the same native agency or a similar agency to that which formerly tampered with the old coinage, from repeating these practices behind the backs of the foreign employés, who, after all, are mere Government servants, liable to be discharged or overruled at any moment? Admitting, which we are quite willing to do, that the Government knows the importance of maintaining the standard of its coin, and that it may make suitable regulations with that view, what guarantee is there that these regulations will be adhered to or that a change of high officials at any time may not upset its intentions? What was the objection taken by the foreign community of Hongkong and elsewhere against admitting the Japanese coins as a currency? They admitted their excellent quality for the purpose of circulation. But they apprehended, and with only too great justice, we fear, that the existing

arrangements would not be lasting, and that the only guarantee for a trustworthy coin would not be continuous. This question is not now only one of currency. It affects the whole credit of Japan, and a false step may produce serious consequences to the Government and the country. Japan must not forget that the aspirations she cherishes to take her place among the civilized powers of the world, demands a scrupulous care in matters in which her credit is concerned, and that any relaxation of this care will do her infinite injury.

THE fifth volume of Transactions of the *Deutsche Gesellschaft für Natur und Volker-Kunde Ostasiens* has been issued. It contains a variety of interesting papers, some of which—with the permission of the Society, and when time allows,—we purpose translating and laying before our readers. The volume opens with a paper by the German Minister Resident upon the Enamel-ware of the Japanese, distinguishing the different periods and phases through which the art has passed in this country. This is followed by a paper from Dr. Ritter on the preparation of *Tofu*, *Yuba* and *Ame*, various forms of vegetable nutriment used by the Japanese. Dr. Rein subsequently explains the process by which *Tofu* is used in the manufacture of lacquer-ware. A good paper on Japanese Chess follows this, and it is satisfactory to find that at last some light has been thrown on this subject. The game as played by the Japanese does not seem to us to differ very widely from the Chinese form of it, though we speak with becoming diffidence on the subject.—We have met with Japanese who, after a residence in Europe, have become excellent players of our own game, and have confessed their preference for it. The great powers we give to the Queen find no analogy in their game, and it is possible that the superior fascination they acknowledge as belonging to our game arises partly from this. On the other hand, we have no pieces answering to the *Kinscho* and *Ginscho* (Gold and Silver Officers) of the Japanese game. The Knights move, as with us, to the next square but one of a different colour, but only forwards. The *Yari* or *Kioscha* stand in the four corners, like our Rooks, and move forwards in the same manner; but cannot go sideways or backwards. The Pawns are placed on the third row of squares, not on the second as with us, and between them and the pieces are two officers, called respectively the *Hischa* and *Kaku*, and standing on the square next fronting our Knight. One possesses the full value of our Rook; the other that of our Bishop. The Pawns move forwards and take forwards—not sideways as with us. The board consists of eighty-one squares, not sixty-four, as in our game, so that there are nine Pawns instead of our eight. Our Knight has obviously four times as much freedom as the Japanese piece answering to it; our Pawn takes on two movements, the Japanese only on one; the free movements of our Queen, Bishop and Rook are known only to two pieces among the Japanese, the *Hischa* and *Kaku*, and neither of these, as we have said, possesses the full powers of a Queen. It is obvious, therefore, that our game admits of more rapid engagement and far more interesting combinations than that of the Japanese, and probably we shall see it gradually adopted here. This could, however, only come very slowly.

It is impossible to write on this subject without expressing a passing regret that there is no Chess Club in this settlement. The devotees of whist will claim for their favourite game a superiority over chess, and so far as the contest in each game represents the battle of life which we all have to fight, whist is perhaps more representative than chess, because in it, as in life, the advantages or disadvantages of fortune are represented by the better or worse hands dealt out to the players, which find their analogy in station, fortune, birth, and physical or intellectual endowments. Whist requires more knowledge of the world and of character, more rapidity of thought and fertility of resource in meeting an emergency. The chances are that a good whist-player would beat a good chess-player if the qualities which the two games had respectively developed had to be tried on the field of human life and action. But no chess-player will yield the palm to whist, though he may admit its equality. For our own part,

so beautiful and wonderful does it appear, that we are tempted to idealize it and regard it as a revelation made to man for his amusement, distraction and solace.

Passing from this subject, with an apology for our digression, we come to a paper by Mr. C. Schmidt on The History of Shanghai, containing the fruits of much research. This is followed by one on the very interesting subject of the Pharmacopoeia of Japan, and embraces a list of the chalybeate springs in the whole Empire. A paper on Japanese Obstetrics by Mr. Miyake, Interpreter of the Imperial School of Surgery and Medecine at Yedo, comes next in order, and is well worthy of its place. The fifth Paper is by Mr. Knipping on the Ocean Currents observed on the North of Formosa. The sixth and seventh are papers, written in English, on "The Discovery of Japan and The Introduction of Christianity," and "The Relations between the English and the Japanese from the year 1800 to 1854," from the able pen of Herr von Brandt, the German Minister Resident. Thanks to the courtesy of the writer, both these papers have already appeared in our columns. The number closes with "Remarks on the Antelope of Japan" by Dr. Hilgendorf, and some short notes on subjects of interest. It also contains the usual elaborate Meteorological Table, one of which has enriched each number of the Journal, and a list—on which the Society may be warmly congratulated—of donations made to its Library and Museum since the issue of the volume of Transactions in January last.

We trust that the architect, whoever he may be, who has planned and erected the new buildings between Messrs. Lane Crawford's store and the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank which have replaced those destroyed by fire last winter, will reap the reward of some good work. We think he might improve his sky-lines by some easy devices. But he has dispensed with the abominable and dangerous wooden cornices and skirting-board work on roofs which have disfigured so many of the larger buildings erected in the settlement during the past three years, and for this he deserves the thanks of all who are interested in the improvement of the settlement and the reduction of our yearly tale of fires. His ornamented top stone coping is a vast improvement on this vicious system, of which we hope we have now seen the last—at least as respects new buildings.

He has also, as it seems to us, done well in assimilating his buildings somewhat to the more important of those in the immediate neighbourhood of them, not by copying them in any way, but by preventing anything like unnecessary and displeasing discord in the *juxta-position*. But we still hope that some man of originality and enterprise will see what may be done with concrete. Experience proves it to be far cheaper and stronger than brick-work, and, judging from acknowledged general principles, we think it would stand earthquakes at least as well, possibly better. And it is so vastly superior to our ordinary material of construction, in that it affords so little for fire to lay hold of. Look at any of the new buildings in course of erection in this town; what an amazing quantity of inflammable material they contain! All, or nearly all, this might be avoided by the use of concrete.

WHATEVER may have been the additional precautions lately taken by the local Government for the better protection of the foreign settlement from thieves and burglars, they certainly have not been entirely effectual. A considerable number of robberies has taken place during the past fortnight, in spite of a lamentable list of executions and minor punishments. The probable indisposition of the Central Government to increase still further the sum appropriated for local municipal purposes—a sum considerably exceeding that which is received from the ground-rents—renders it all the more important and necessary that some scheme should be devised for placing our municipal affairs on a footing which will admit of their proper and efficient regulation. In this view, the report of the Committee of Residents lately appointed to consult and take action on this question is anxiously looked for.

In a letter which will be found elsewhere under the heading "The Case Put Plainly," a correspondent supplements our article of last week upon the burning of the surplus stock of silk-worms' egg cards with his own *epitome* of the argument. How there could be any doubt about the soundness of the measure is the marvel to us. The sole question was how to deal with a grave emergency, and had about as much to do with Political Economy as with comic sections. Beaten off the Political Economy ground the objectors have been forced into equally futile denunciations of a "ring," never believing, we presume, that it is in human nature for one set of men who have the means and see their way to keep another set of men out of a grave difficulty, to run any risks to do so. That the Japanese have bungled the matter by their delay in acting is clear—the more's the pity. But as regards the abstract wisdom of their course there can be no doubt in the mind of any one capable of doing the simplest rule-of-three sum.

We are requested by the Agent at this port of Messrs. Reuter & Co's Telegram Company to state that an arrangement has been entered into with Messrs. Havas, Lafitte & Co. for their joint operation, and that henceforth the official title of the Company will be altered to "Reuter's Telegram Company, Limited, in connexion with the Havas Agency of Paris."

A circular was sent round the Settlement yesterday announcing that a daily prayer-meeting would be held at the Temperance Hall at noon. We have been informed that this circular has been issued without the consent of the Honorary Secretary or that of the Committee.

(From the *Japan Mail Daily Advertiser*.)

We are glad to learn that the English Government has decided to abridge the period of Consular Service, requisite to qualify for a full retiring allowance, to twenty six years and eight months. The present duration of service is forty years. The alteration is to take effect from April 1875.

We have been requested to publish the following correspondence on the subject of the improvements necessary to the Swamp:—

YOKOHAMA, 21st October, 1874.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honour to inform you that a reply has been received from the Kenrei of Kanagawa to the letter addressed to him by the Consuls, when forwarding the Memorial signed by the landholders on the Swamp Concession.

The Kenrei's answer is to the effect that the subject of your Memorial has been laid before the Central Government, and that when he receives the necessary permission, Mr. Brunton, Engineer of the Lighthouse Department, will be called upon to prepare the necessary plans.

I remain, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) C. BRENNWALD,

Chairman of the Consular Board.

To Messrs. E. PIQUET, and
A. GERARD.

A MEETING of the Yokohama Literary Society was held on the 23rd inst. at Room No. 19, Grand Hotel, the subject selected for debate being the practise of cremation. The Revd. Mr. Syle occupied the Chair, and introduced the subject with observations upon cremation in Northern China, and Messrs. Henley, Pole, Syle and Henderson took part in the discussion which ensued, and which indicated a favourable view of the practise. Owing to the inclemency of the weather the attendance of members of the Society was only moderate.

THE Office Boy of Mr. Smedley, Architect, No. 32, having discovered a duplicate key of the safe, availed himself of the absence of his employer from office on Sunday last to open it. Mr. Smedley reports the loss of some \$170 in notes. The Police has received notice of the robbery.

An officer of the 7th rank, Hirozu-Hironobu, accompanied by three other officers, left Yokohama on the 15th instant for Kobe. They will embark at the latter town on a vessel proceeding to the Corea. They are charged, it is said, with a special mission to the Japanese Legation at Sökoro.—*Herald*.

THE steamers *Muriel* and *Nan Zing* were delivered to the purchasers on Wednesday.

Mr. Fletcher was the purchaser of Lot No. 113, sold on Wednesday for \$3,400.

Lot No. 170 on the Swamp, was sold on Thursday by Messrs. Bourne & Co. for \$2,800.

SHIPERS OF SILK.

	England.	France.	Italy.
Bolmida,	—	15	—
Siber & Brennwald	—	8	—
Bresciani	—	—	3
Sitwell, Bohoyer & Co	9	—	—
Sundries	109	78	6
	118	101	9

Total 228 bales.

63 cases Silkworm Eggs.

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

YOKOHAMA STATION.

October 21st, 1874.

Statement of Traffic Receipts, for the week ending Sunday, 18th October, 1874.

Passengers.....	41,435.	Amount.....	\$9,200.95
Goods, Parcels, &c.....			810.08
		Total.....	\$10,029.03

Average per mile per week \$556.84.

Miles open, 18.

Corresponding week 1873.

Passengers.....	29,095.	Amount.....	\$8,369.79
Goods, Parcels, &c.....			987.12
		Total.....	\$9,356.91

CHIARINI'S CIRCUS.

It was right that Signor Chiarini's last performance was devoted to his own benefit. He has deserved well of the Settlement, and the Residents mustered in force to acknowledge this. The house was crowded, the audience in good humour, and the performance worthy of the occasion. Mr. Stevens opened with his "Sports of Atlas"; but whereas Atlas is usually portrayed as carrying the Globe, here the Globe carried Atlas. Not the less, however, was he the master. He made his little Earth carry him where he would, now here, now there; and, scorning a mere circular orbit, drove it in curved lines among perilous bottles, so placed as to lure him into danger, yet to make all the more manifest his skill in avoiding it. Nor was he careful to preserve a path of one monotonous plane. He ascended an incline in defiance of all laws of gravitation, and played upon his little world with a skill which proved him the master of its motions. Madame Léon's Pas du Chas was as attractive as she has always made it. "Othello," the Belmont colt,—is there not some confusion here between the Moor and the Merchant?—performed his clever trick with great intelligence and showed the admirable training he had undergone. Then came the Senorita Belen Cuba, all the more triumphant at last for defying and vanquishing a difficulty which would have beaten any one with less than her skill and fierce determination to maintain her title of "Queen of the Arena." "Tom Thumb, the smallest pony in the world" next came to exhibit his intelligence and sense of humour; Madame Leon danced a Highland Fling with such spirit as to rouse some of the

Scotches present to accompany it at intervals with that singular cry which so excites them and appals their more southern brethren, and the first part of the performance was brought to a brilliant conclusion by the really fine feat of young Theodoro Cuba, who drove six bare-backed horses with equal courage and skill.

Signor Camargo and Mr. Stevens then mounted the double trapèze, and performed a score of difficult evolutions with the perfect ease and grace which distinguish their feats. *La Fuga del Amor* gave Mlle. Marie Oliviere an opportunity for showing her courage and dexterity, and earned for her the applause which has always greeted this clever performance. Theodoro Cuba followed her with pirouettes, somersaults and leaps on horseback which excited high admiration of his address and activity. The two clowns made some good fooling, which was brought to a close with a marvellous rolling exit from the arena, and Signor Chiarini, in a Grand Manège Act,—on an extremely fine horse, by the way—showed his skill in that great school of riding which painters love to reproduce in battle pieces and sculptors in their equestrian statues. "The Triumph of the Nymphs" was brilliant and picturesque and gained loud applause. A laughable after-piece entitled Monsieur and Madame Denis, which violated all probability with astonishing audacity and success, brought the evening to a close. Signor Chiarini announces his early departure, and, in common with the many who have been amused and gratified by the performances of himself and his troupe, we wish him success elsewhere.

MR. NACAYAMA, who has been for some time Japanese Consul at Venice and Milan, has been withdrawn. It is clear that the Japanese Government have decided on a considerable retrenchment in the way of Embassies and Consulates, which have been opened up rather at random and at great cost. As usual in such cases, they now proceed to the other extreme. Considering the great interest that silk and its culture is to the Japanese, we think it a mistake to close the Consulate at Milan. H. E. SANO is still travelling on the Continent, but will probably return to Japan early in October with Baron VON SIEBOLD.—*L. & C. Express.*

THE French Minister of Public Instruction has lately received from Kido, who is the head of the Department of Public Education in Japan, a letter, thanking the French Government for the gift of a series of French works on History and Agriculture, and promising to send in return a number of Japanese books of similar kind.—*L. and C. Express.*

TELEGRAMS from Copenhagen announce the purchase of the ironclad *Danmark* by some agents of the Chinese Government for £200,000. This vessel was built in England in 1863.—*L. and C. Express.*

A NEW wire, making the third, has been added to the telegraph between this port and Nagasaki, so business, public or private, is evidently on the increase. The saving of expense which the telegraph often causes to the government during these days of warlike preparations, must more than compensate for any shortcomings in the direct pecuniary results of the undertaking.—*Hiro News.*

DR. C. B. HILL, whose name appears in our list of passengers for Nagasaki, has received instructions to organize a Lock Hospital at that port. On his return here he is to perform the same good offices for Kobe. This is a step which ought to have been taken years ago; in fact as soon as it was seen how successfully the system worked at Yokohama.—*Hiro News.*

CHINA.

The *North China Daily News*, has the following from its Tientsin and Peking correspondents:—

In the Peking Gazette of 30th September, we read a Decree in reply to a memorial from Wan Seang, that the Emperor had granted him three months leave of absence from his duties in order to recruit his health. The Emperor had, however, declined to accede to his reiterated prayer to be allowed to retire into private life. The Gazette of the following day con-

tains Wan Seang's thanks. It was the opinion of some people, on the appearance of Admiral Ito here lately, that previous to the departure of the Admiral from Peking, which would be about 25th September, Mr. Okubo, the Japanese High Commissioner, had acquired sufficient knowledge of the policy of the Chinese Government to be in the position to report correctly to his own Government as to the probabilities of war or peace. Wan Seang, it would appear, received his leave of absence about time Admiral Ito left Peking; and it is now conjectured that the negotiations had then reached a point at which the Tsung-li Yamun had intimated to Mr. Okubo the determination they had come to—a kind of ultimatum on their part regarding the questions at issue. Before the arrival of Mr. Yanagisawa, the Japanese resident minister, Wan Seang had already been several months absent from his post on sick leave, and had apparently returned to it to meet the officer. We may remind your readers that Wan Seang was last year, when the then Japanese Ambassador, Mr. Soysahima, was at Peking, the leading member of the Yamun, of course after Prince Kung, and as we have all along understood was present at the interview with Mr. Soysahima and the Secretary of the Embassy, Mr. Yanagisawa, previous to and at the last conversation on the subject, when it is stated the Japanese Ambassador intimated that if the Chinese Government would not coerce the aborigines, the Japanese Government would consider it its duty to do so. Under these circumstances, it is evident that Wan Seang was the fittest man amongst the Yamun chiefs to take the lead in discussing the question; and hence his again appearing at the meetings at the Yamun, notwithstanding his infirm state of health. Being really ill, immediately the negotiations reached a definite point, he has again obtained leave.

* * * * *

The Japanese ambassador is still here, discussing the Formosa matter with the Tsung-li Yamun. Little of a general nature, and nothing positively, is as yet known regarding the said discussion, but it is believed that it has not got beyond the question of the sovereignty of the island. The Japanese have taken up the position that aboriginal Formosa does not belong to China, and to this they seem inclined to stick, while the Chinese of course assert that their territorial rights extend over the whole island. I question much whether the negotiations have yet settled that point; but at the same time, from all one can hear, the Japanese seem to maintain the position simply in justification of their action, and, that being conceded, with a view to getting an indemnity for the expenses of the expedition. I don't think they mean to argue a right to annex or colonise, and thus there is every probability that war will be averted. The attitude of their Ambassador, and the diplomatic delay to which he has apparently been a party, are just the opposite of what he was despatched on his mission for, and plainly indicate a desire to have the affair patched up. It is now believed here that the Japanese are feeling their way slowly and cautiously towards an indemnity, and if that were settled the whole thing would be over. The Chinese, it is believed, expect to be called on for an indemnity, but I fancy the amount the Japanese may ask for will depend on circumstances.

* * * * *

THERE is still nothing definite to communicate regarding the progress or result of the Japanese Ambassador's negotiations with the Tsung-li Yamun. I am told that the officials of the two countries have seen each other frequently, but that though both are desirous of approaching the question of indemnity, neither is disposed to break ground on the point by making any proposal. It is very probable that this point is the one which retards the negotiations: and it is one which it suits the Chinese much better to put off settling than it can the Japanese. In fact, the dallying of Okubo leads to the impression that his instructions are not to precipitate war, but to feel his way cautiously, so as to get the best terms for retiring gracefully and profitably upon. I have heard, however, that the Japanese ask the modest sum of \$500,000 to cover the expenses they have incurred, but little faith can be placed on current statements, for both Chinese and Japanese are keeping their diplomatic proceedings very close, even to excluding the Legations of foreign countries from any knowledge of them at present. The only signs of movement among the Japanese are in connection with the fleet. The recent departure of Admiral Ito, to rejoin his flagship at Chefoo, may or may not be significant; and it is equally matter for speculation, whether the apparently simple move of shifting, yesterday, the moorings of the gunboat *Moshin*, which is still at Tientsin, into deeper water in the Peiho, may mean a desire to render her departure possible at an hours notice, and at all states of the tide.

EQUALITY OF RIGHTS.

IN a note, which will be found elsewhere, we have referred to a forth-coming series of Essays promised by the *Tōkiō Nichi-nichi Shimbun*, on the chief subjects which, it is expected, will engage the attention of the Japanese Ministers accredited to Foreign Courts or Capitals. These Essays, if we may judge from the introduction to them published in our last issue, are to be written chiefly with a view of diffusing information among the people upon the duties of a class of men whose offices they have not yet come to regard as very important. So little, indeed, is this the case, that the Essayist says these offices are looked upon as either unnecessary, or as sinecures made or retained as places of ease and retirement for certain members, or, perchance, favourites, of the Government. But it is also certain that the Essays will contain, to a greater or less extent, the views of the Government upon the questions entrusted to its Ministers abroad, and in this respect they are important for ourselves, not only as enabling us to form a fair estimate of these views and their associated aims, but affording us the opportunity of criticising them from a stand-point which, whether we agree or disagree with them, is at least intended to be just and candid. In this temper, we shall approach the discussion of these subjects.

Before doing so, however, we must be permitted to call attention to what will appear to every one to be a strange discrepancy between the theory laid down by the writer of the Introductory Essay in regard to the importance of the offices of which he writes, and the appointments to them made by the Government. He says "they are more important than the office of Vice-Minister, Minister or Councillor of State." Without professing to agree with him as regards the two latter appointments, we may fairly hold the Government to its own theory, and ask how it is, if the appointments and the duties attaching to them are so important, that they are entrusted, as they undoubtedly are, to men so young and inexperienced as some of those who have lately been promoted to them? We desire not to be misunderstood, or to be regarded as making any special personal reflections. We speak of the general principle alone, and this in the very light in which it is regarded by the Essayist. He says that the fortunes of the millions of this Empire may be vitally affected by the acts of its Ministers abroad. And it is so. But then surely these Ministers should be men of ripe age and experience; men not solely versed in the routine of a public department, but rich in the traditions of actual statesmanship, and full of the knowledge which only comes with years. In accrediting a Minister to England, for instance, it should not be forgotten that great as is her weight in Europe, she is also an Asiatic power of the first class. The Minister who is called to represent the interests of Japan at her Court should be one who thoroughly understands her position in the world, the temper and genius of her people and Government, and the relations which subsist between herself and the East. By birth, and by the advantages of manner which birth brings, by experience, by solid knowledge and dignity of character, he should be fitted to represent to an old and aristocratic European nation the views, sentiments and aims of an old and aristocratic Asiatic nation; and this can only be done properly and with advantage to Japan by one who combines the qualifications we have enumerated. Late events have given point to our observations. A dispute has arisen with a neighbouring nation the councillors of which are invariably men of ripe age and experience. The Chinese asso-

ciate age with wisdom more than any other people, and pay an instinctive deference to years. It would have been far wiser had their views on this subject been considered with more respect when the present unhappy quarrel first broke out.

We will now turn to the Essay before us on The Revision of the Treaties, and, passing over what may be interesting and instructive in its opening remarks, as telling their own story, proceed to statements which challenge discussion or excite reflection.

The writer says: "Since the opening of the ports both our Government and our people have suffered many hardships from the working of this Treaty"—let us say, these Treaties. Alas! it is so. But is this the fault of the Treaties, or of that old traditional policy which, by excluding the light of modern knowledge, by forbidding all contact with an ever advancing world, and thus creating a thousand illusions about the solidity and strength of a polity which was shivered to atoms when it came into collision with forces such as are known on the other side of the globe, prepared all those troubles for the Empire? Is it our fault that this artificial system fell to pieces almost at the touch of the realities of an intercourse which brushed aside fictions and hollow pretensions like cobwebs? Surely, not. We have often wished, and sometimes expressed the wish, that a larger sympathy with this nation in its struggle from the twilight of its old existence to the glare of daylight in which it now moves, had invariably been shewn by the Western nations, their representatives, subjects and citizens. It affords us no pride to think that Japan fears us so much and loves us so little. It may be a shallow and unpractical sentiment which hopes that the intercourse between nations may one day be based upon the bestowal of reciprocal advantages, and never violate the conviction that an equivalent is given for all that is taken—the only true ethical basis for international intercourse. But if this involves some alteration of procedure on one side, much more does it involve it on the other. When have not leniency and sympathy, bestowed on the Asiatic nations, been regarded as weakness, and rewarded by contumely, ingratitude and often treachery? How often have promises been made with the actual intention of evading them? Is the trouble which such conduct causes to be visited on those who exact the fulfilment of such promises, against which nothing more can be said than that the keeping of them is momentarily inconvenient? Thanks to the beneficent operation of the laws of trade, and owing to the conviction of this which exists in the minds of Europeans, demands are made upon the Asiatic nations which the one regards as productive of nothing but good, while the other complains of them an injustices and extortions. Is the one always to wait patiently until the other sees it in a light which nothing but experience can bring? This were to wait for ever; while all the good results which might have accrued to both sides from the mutual intercourse, is lost to those in whose favour Nature has laid down these beneficent laws.

But what are the hardships of which the writer speaks? It would have been well had he enumerated them. We shall not reproach him with any want of candour for not doing so, because we should dislike any counter-reproach of the same nature. But it would have been better had we not been left to ask the question.

The author speaks of "equality of rights between foreigners and ourselves." We presume that he means either, that as Japanese come under foreign laws when

abroad, foreigners in Japan should come under Japanese laws ; or, that as foreigners are under their own laws in Japan, Japanese ought to be under Japanese laws when abroad. Unfortunately this is a question which admits of no actual demonstration ; it is a question of the *quality* of opinion brought to bear on it, and we must be pardoned for saying that the *quality* of European opinion on this subject is far higher than that of the Japanese. And for this reason. The Japanese have no such knowledge of the principles of law, as a science, as either enables them to administer it to foreigners, or to know that they cannot administer it. Their want of knowledge on this question does more than this. It prevents them seeing that, in their present condition, the system now at work is far more advantageous to them than that which they desire would be, if free commercial intercourse is to continue between ourselves and them. The idea of their being placed under Japanese laws in foreign countries, if such an idea, indeed, is in the mind of the writer of this essay, shows equal want of knowledge, and therefore of the power of forming just conclusions on this question. No one possessing such knowledge will hesitate for one moment to believe that a Japanese abroad lives under far more liberal laws than those of his own country—which, indeed, are but the germs of legislation—and that he has securities for the just administration of that law which do not at present exist in this country. By intercourse with us they may, if they will, grow rich and powerful. But were the legal basis on which it now rests to be disturbed, all the capital which gives it life and health would retreat, and the intercourse itself would shrink into the smallest compass. It is law makes which capital bold. Take away this source of courage, and it flies off like a startled bird.

But if ever there existed a question which could be used as a lever for the elevation of a nation, this is the one. Far from desiring to keep any one of the nations now bound by extra-territoriality jurisdiction clauses in their treaties, in relations which are felt to be galling and oppressive, the European Powers and America have repeatedly expressed their willingness, and even their desire, to hand over to those nations the sovereign rights which, other things being equal, they should exercise over residents on their soil. It is quite a mistake to suppose that the Treaty Powers wish to withhold these rights a moment longer than circumstances demand. But it is a much greater mistake, one fraught with far more serious consequences and provocative of infinitely more discord in our international relations, to give these nations any hope that, so long as Europeans have anything to fear from the venality or ignorance of judges, from caprices of procedure, and from the non-existence of settled laws, the Treaty Powers will place the liberties, the lives and properties of their subjects or citizens within the range of any such danger. No one will rejoice more than ourselves when, by the common assent of the Treaty Powers, the Japanese are considered to have risen to this position. But we should be misleading them were we to say that there are any indications at present of their having even approached it.

COGGIA'S COMET.

The following is a translation of an article which appeared in the *Gegenwärt* of the 1st August last, and is published in the hope that it may prove of interest, especially to our Japanese readers.

Again has one of those strange, though not rare, visitors disappeared, which, by their rapid and often violent changes, rob our sky, during the time they remain visible, of that character of peace which at other times is so remarkable. The moon travels quickly among the stars and changes thereby its appearance from night to night ; yet this change takes place in a very quiet manner and with the regular return of the same appearances. So it is with all the bodies of our solar system, which proclaim by their movements their common origin and the difference between them and the comets. The motions of the planets throughout the solar system is on planes, which, with few exceptions, differ only in small degrees from the equator of the sun, and in these paths all the planets move in the same manner in which the points of the sun's equator move round its axis. It was for this reason that the famous mathematician Laplace came to the conclusion, which forces itself upon anyone who considers the circumstances, that all the planets had originally taken part in the motion of the sun, as portions of its body, and that their separation was probably caused by their being flung off from it.

Comets differ entirely from this. They rush out from any direction of space without being expected, taking often a course quite opposite to that of the planets. They approach the sun with a constantly increasing velocity, rushing round it in larger or smaller circles, approaching it very closely, and then depart, at first still rapidly, later, however, being retarded by the sun's attraction, more and more slowly back to the remote space whence they came, in most cases not to return.

Thus it has been with the comet which has just disappeared. The Astronomer Coggia discovered it at Marseille on the 17th of April last (the third of the year 1874) far off the ecliptic in the high North of the heavens, as a circular form of mist, the light from which, at that time only that of a star of the 11th magnitude, could not escape the searching eyes of the astronomer.

Whilst, however, a few observations are sufficient to determine the entire course of most of the comets, singular difficulties had to be overcome in this case. In consequence of its simultaneous motion with the earth, it remained nearly unmoved at the place where it was first seen, so that its course could not be fixed with any approach to certainty. It was only when, towards the beginning of July, it left its assumed position, apparently to approach the Sun with great rapidity, and then to disappear entirely, that it was forced to betray the hitherto well-kept secret of its curves, and to announce its origin. Let no one express the wish to follow it ! More than 4,000 years has the solitary wanderer to travel before it arrives at its furthest destination, and when finally it turns its course again towards the Sun, it will be at a distance eight hundred and sixty times greater than ourselves, so that the rays of the Sun illuminate and warm it only with the power of a small moon-sickle. Our hardest polar winters must, in fact, be mild compared with the temperature in which the comet has to pass thousands of years. After such a lapse of time it is naturally quite impossible that the comet should be warmed through its entire body during the few months in which it returns to the regions of light, no matter how near it comes to the Sun. It remains what it was, a block of ice, or a congeries of ice-blocks, the surface of which the sun gnaws and converts into vapours, which rise all the more rapidly that there is no pressure from a surrounding atmosphere to oppose them. With equal rapidity this small store of warmth loses its force by diffusion, and eventually the condensation of the vapour into small particles of ice sets in. They only then become a misty substance visible round the nucleus, as the comet's head is called. An examination, under these circumstances, with the spectroscope of the light from the comet's head has shewn that this vapour does not owe its origin to water alone but probably at the same time also to combinations of hydrogen,

(*Kohlenwasserstoffverbindungen*) as they are found, for instance, in petroleum. The light of an electric spark passing through such vapours shows the greatest similarity with the light of the comet's head, which derives its existence probably also from electric processes. At the same time it is remarkable that the sun's rays were reflected from these mists which seemed to constitute by far the greatest part of Coggia's comet during the last days when it was visible.

The formation of vapours and mists is a very stormy process in the proximity of the Sun. Very often large columns of vapour are seen rising rapidly, the height of which is to be measured by thousands of miles, and which move to and fro like a pendulum. Immense formations of clouds take place, masses of mist are piled up, and, finally, the whole comet-head seems to be turning. Each comet varies in this respect from other comets, and may be observed changing from moment to moment. The real solid nucleus is surrounded by such dense and brilliant fogs that it is rarely possible to observe its real form and extent. It is supposed, however, not to be above 100 German miles (500 English miles) in diameter, nor are the largest bodies of this kind larger. The head, on the other hand, is so much the more stupendous. That of Coggia's comet measured 10,000 miles in diameter. Within this range, however, the separate parts are loosely distributed, and the vapours are of such extreme tenuity that even in the very proximity of the nucleus brilliant fixed stars can not only be seen through it, but their apparent position is not even sensibly altered. From the snow-clouds before mentioned the formation of the comet's tail is derived, in which the particles, though very minutely divided, are, as a whole, still visible, and fly with immense rapidity in direction opposite to that of the Sun, traversing many millions of miles in a short time. Sir Isaac Newton observed in the year 1680 a comet which flew round the Sun in a very narrow semi-circle, (*halb-kreis*) and threw out in two days a tail sixty millions of miles long.

The formation of the tail is certainly the strangest and most astonishing of all the appearances connected with comets, because in it we observe a repelling action on the part of the Sun, whilst on account of its mass it exercises a mighty power of attraction as well upon planets as upon comets. How is this change of effect to be explained? One is tempted to think of electricity, it being known that similar electricities repulse each other. In this case, however, one would have to suppose that the sun contains one of the two electricities in excess, which would be a great venture, and, no doubt, would soon experience contradiction. It is very probable that the tail-formation is only caused by the calorific rays of the Sun.

The vapours streaming to that side at great speed repel the small particles of snow in the opposite direction, as a rocket is propelled by the escape of gas in an opposite direction. As this repeats itself at every moment, an extraordinary rapidity can be produced in a short time, and immense spaces may be traversed, though in a direction opposite to that of the sun. According to the speed with which these small particles move, the tail assumes a straight or oblique form. Even a splitting of it is possible. Only very few of the masses thus flung away so far return to the comet. The greater part of them are lost in space. It is therefore to be presumed that all the vaporous masses will, in time, separate themselves from the comet, and only the actual unevaporables will remain as a dust-cloud.

There are many comets without tails, the smaller parts of which, according to a law of Saliaparelli, the famous Director of the Observatory of Milan, become ever more and more loose and are scattered by the attraction of the sun all along its course. Such multitudes of small bodies appear, when they come into the atmosphere of the earth, as falling stars. With Coggia's comet the tail formation did not take place with the great impetuosity which was observed in the Comets of 1680 and in those of 1858 and 1861. The tail, which extended up to the Great Bear, may, notwithstanding, have had a length of six to eight millions of miles, and as, on the 20th and 21st July, the comet passed nearly direct between the Sun and the Earth, there is no doubt that the Earth itself

passed through the tail of the comet. Consequently a shower of meteors might have been expected during the night of the 21st—22nd of July, any observation of which was, at least in Berlin, impossible, as the heavens were obscured at that time. It may also be that the particles composing the tail are not of such a composition and size as to create brilliant meteors.

The encounter of the Earth with the tail of a comet is not felt; but so much the more terrific would be the encounter with the nucleus itself. If one of these *colossi*, not by far as large as the largest of those above supposed, was to fall upon the Earth with furious rapidity, the shock would certainly be felt throughout the whole planet as a tremendous Earthquake. As regards the spot on which it would dash, no description of the catastrophe could be made terrible enough. The estimated probabilities, however, show us that, in a thousand millions of chances in which a comet comes nearer to the Sun than to the Earth, there is only one chance that such a concussion will take place. We may therefore also in future always welcome a comet without fear or dread, as affording an opportunity for obtaining new knowledge of the remarkable bodies in the universe, and for enlarging our views upon the creation and development of our world.

ON THE REVISION OF THE TREATIES.

(TRANSLATION.)

Tokio Nichi-nichi Shinbun, No. 827, Oct. 17th, 1874.

Under what treaties and engagements do the Japanese people carry on intercourse and trade with foreigners? According to the Treaty, the Treaty at present in force may be revised after the 1st July, 1873 (6th year of Meiji), and the party which desires the revision shall give notice one year before. The Japanese Government in the 5th year of Meiji (1872) consequently communicated with the representatives of foreign powers, and expressed a desire to revise the Treaty when the time arrived. What is the meaning then of the facts that up to the present year 1874 (7th year of Meiji) nothing more has been heard of the matter and that no revision has taken place? Does the Government regard the existing Treaty as being a valid compact? Do they, or do they not, consider that it is an engagement of such a character as to ensure to our people the full enjoyment of their rights?

After the Government, recognizing at an early period that the Treaty is unsatisfactory, had taken the necessary steps by giving the above mentioned notice of its revision, it appointed the Udaijin Iwakura Tomomi, the Counsellor-of-State Kido Takayoshi, the Minister of the Treasury Okubo Toshimichi, the Vice-Minister of Public Works Itô Hirobumi, the Assistant Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs Yamaguchi Masuka, as special Ambassadors and Vice-Ambassadors Plenipotentiary, and despatched them on a special mission to the treaty powers of Europe and America, as everybody knows. It is necessary for us to attend to the nature of the instructions carried by the five high functionaries who composed this Embassy. According to the Letter addressed by His Majesty the Tenno to their Majesties the Sovereigns and to the Presidents of the Treaty Powers, an expression of opinion was sought for from each government, in view of the approaching revision of the Treaty with our country, with the object of profiting by their opinions when the occasion should arrive, and to ensure to our people an equality of rights with foreign subjects.

As it was intended that the embassy should, by ascertaining the opinions of the Treaty Powers, arrive at a basis for the revision of the Treaty, the best men of the eight Departments of State were picked out and appointed Commissioners for the collection of information. So the ambassadors set out for foreign countries at the head of a body of over a hundred persons. This body was sometimes scattered throughout the different countries of Europe and America. It was constantly changing form, and spent a vast sum of money; but we are ignorant to the present day of any results which they accomplished. Although the Embassy started with such a definite purpose as has been stated, no sooner did they get to Washington, hardly more than a month after leaving Japan, than they abandoned this definite purpose, and proposed to revise the Treaty at the Capital of the United States. They even

went so far as to prepare a draught for discussion. Of course it is quite clear that this proceeding was forced on them by circumstances; but nevertheless, they abandoned this second project unfinished, and rendered themselves liable to censure from all the Powers of Europe and America on account of the appearance they presented.

The Commissioners who accompanied the Embassy, being highly eminent persons, were to severally examine the institutions and customs of Europe and America, according to the talents and knowledge which they possessed, and to report everything in detail to our government, to be used hereafter to form a basis for the revision of the Treaty, but although more than a year has elapsed since their return to this country, we regret to say that we have never heard that any one made any reports or obtained any expressions of opinion. We have only heard of two or three out of more than one hundred sending in reports.

Ever since the return of the Embassy the Foreign Office, Home Office and Treasury have had sub-departments called Treaty-Revision Branches, which are engaged, to our certain knowledge, in examining into the question of the Revision, but we regret the impossibility of predicting the date at which they will accomplish this work.

After careful consideration we ask: Will the Revision of the Treaty benefit or injure our country? Since the opening of the ports both our Government and our people have suffered many hardships from this Treaty, and to that extent as to make us quiver when we reflect on them. Moreover, His Majesty in his letter spoke of his desire to obtain equal rights, from which it is clear that the existing Treaty is not calculated to ensure the enjoyment by our people of equal rights with foreigners. Consequently that foreigners do not like the Revision of the Treaty, and desire that the Japanese Government will observe the old Treaty to an indefinite period, are facts too patent to need any argument.

Arguing according to what is right and proper, our country is at present under no obligation to observe the Treaty. But if we argue according to the facts, then it appears that the present Treaty was not to expire last year, but is to be maintained for ever. For the wording is "may be revised" not "shall be revised." So minute is the care taken by diplomats experienced in foreign affairs.

To resume; this Revision ought not to be neglected for a single day, but at the same time if it be undertaken with undue precipitation, the seed of incalculable misfortunes may strike root. We must not be too ready to accuse the Government of dilatoriness, on account of the delay which has hitherto occurred with regard to the Revision. Besides, unless we know what are the questions in connection with the Revision, which are most important, and what kind of a Revision would be most adapted to ensure equality of rights between foreigners and ourselves—unless at least we know the main points, we must not hasten to discuss the merits of revision. We consequently desire that the rights of taxation and jurisdiction, which are the most valuable to an independent state, be not interfered with by strangers. We shall discuss these subjects in their proper order.

WHY NOT MORE PUBLICITY?

The *Nissin Shinjishi* of October 15th has the following letter:—

In my letter published in a previous number I maintained the importance of conciliation. With conciliation the small fears not the great, nor do the few avoid the many. This I illustrated by the comparison of Athens and Prussia. At the present time the people of this country are greatly excited, and they have no clear notion what course they ought to take. They do not know the opinion of the Government, or the counsels of the State. They are not clearly aware in what the present danger to the country had its origin. For this reason when the conscription law was issued, they were either struck with alarm or filled with suspicion, and the ill effects of this state of things have been not a few. This has shown the Government the confusion in the popular feelings and the alienation of the minds of the people. They have not, however, yet made any detailed statement, and have not accepted the advice of public-spirited men. Does not this

seem as if they had no regard for the nation? But some days ago a number of nobles having expressed a wish, it was at once gratified, and they were placed in possession of important secrets. This fact was to me a matter for deep wonder, and for reflections upon the spirit of friendliness or indifference which it displayed. You point out, however, that the Government is not friendly to nobles and indifferent in regard to the common people, and that even among the nobles those were not allowed to read the papers who had not expressed a desire to that effect. You add that the Government will allow even common people of patriotic purposes to peruse these papers. It is my opinion, however, that at the present time there no one who is not anxious to know matters of such importance to our country. If the Government really wished to allow the common people to inspect these papers at pleasure, there could be no reason for their keeping them secret, and strictly prohibiting their being shown to any one, or copies made of them. To judge from this it would seem as if the Government, while aware of the alienation of the people's minds and of the confusion in their feelings, were yet stolidly indifferent to them, and communicated matters of high national concern to a few nobles only, whom it is impossible to look on as the whole nation. This secrecy is still maintained, and I have not yet heard that a single word of information has been vouchsafed to the common people.

My wonder is extreme to see the Government adopt a course so well calculated to excite alarm and suspicion. But supposing that I followed your advice and took it for granted that the Government will reveal these secrets at the desire of the people, I am told that if I, with the desire of knowing matters of great national concern, made an application to the authorities for permission, and if my application were granted so that I should by and by learn them, all this would be a very roundabout method of proceeding. Even if our people did not care for knowing matters of national importance, the Government ought certainly not to neglect them. If they do not kindly instruct them, and by giving them full information stir the heart of the nation, when will it be possible to exert the power of the country and make the Imperial glory to shine forth resplendent. I wonder therefore, that this has not been done. I hope that you, Sir, will pity my ignorance, and that you will honor me with your esteemed views.

(Signed) HANABUSA SHINZABURO.
October 6th, 1874.

TRAINING NOTES.

No. II.

Our experience of the past fortnight has afforded us further opportunity of observing the style and form of the various ponies now in training and has enabled us to add some observations to the "Notes" which we have already issued. With the exception of a few days, the weather has been superb and the course has proved in such excellent condition that owners have no reasonable ground of complaint on this score: all has been in their favour. The entries for the different races are very numerous, and taken altogether form a larger amount than heretofore. The "Yokohama Derby" has twelve entries out of the eighteen nominations. We may expect this race to produce a large field, and it will also, doubtless, be one of the fastest of the meeting. *Finale*, the pony from Kobe, is said to be very quick, but the time on the Kobe course and on ours differs vastly as a rule, and we still hold that *Dilemma*, *Moscow*, *Kangaroo*, *Nirocco* and *Mormon* are the best. Closely following these come *Sir William*, *Eclipse* and *Drift*: *Riever* has too great a fancy for the outer rails to make a racer. The newly-imported China ponies do not apparently come up to the old favourites *Dibs* and *Dixie*, who gallop in very good style, and *Dibs* especially appears at last as if he would really turn out a racer, and should he succeed in keeping ahead of the field may be expected to win; if not, he will do no better than formerly. *Grindstone* is a nice little gray pony, and *Saxon*, a fine strong powerful animal, who for a short distance will undoubtedly have it all his own way, and

when he is not started *Heather Bell* will take the other short races.

Gambler after a lengthy absence from the course has again reappeared, and though allowed only to gallop for a quarter of a mile or so, is evidently improving and putting on muscle. *Thistle* has a race at his disposal in the "Welter Stakes." Doubtless he will be allowed to enjoy a walk-over for the valuable prize presented for this race, unless the noble owner of *Satellite* brings that handsome animal to the post—the weight 12st. just suiting. *Doublon* in his gallops has hardly the appearance of a pony that, judged by his Shanghai reputation, will be able to run clear away from any pony here; his stable companion *Braemar* (late *Jossniced*) gallops much more freely. Both ponies, however, have improved somewhat of late, and the same may be said of *Benachie* (late *Roanoke*). This pony for a short distance is very fast and is seen to better advantage on the other side of the course, as he does not appear to be extended coming down the straight. *Crusader* does not look so formidable as during the last training, and gets easy work. *Picayune* has a very easy style of going, but wants more work as he is getting fat; however for a quarter of a mile he looks pretty fast. *Piee* has improved of late, and does not make so much noise as he did when commencing fast work. *Glencoe* goes beautifully, but we have never seen him really galloped yet. He goes freely for a short distance, but neither he nor *Doublon* look quite what one might expect from ponies that were sold at a certainly high figure. *Iranhoe* ought to be better this, his second meeting, over here. He is variable; one morning he seems all right and the next nothing will persuade him to move. *Lord Harry* comes in handy as a training pony, but we are afraid that as the Mystery stable could not make anything of him last meeting, his chances are no better although he has gone into new hands. *Courterelle* and *Pepitpas* are good, gamey little ponies, the latter being evidently the best of the pair. *Lingerer* is being trained by himself, but wants another pony occasionally to stretch him out as he goes more freely this training.

We are afraid that *Typhoon* will not do much this meeting and that the Nippon Champion will not be added to his long list of victories, as he is not in condition for running just at present. *Eclipse* does not please the frequenters of the Paddock so much as was expected from the reports echoed from the Rifle Range. *Boreas* has reappeared and is as speedy as formerly, and in the "Half-Mile" race on the second day has not much to fear; at that distance he was never known to bolt. The "Scurry Stakes" has seventeen entries, or ten Japan and seven China ponies. Next week we may expect to see the ponies getting faster work in their morning gallops so that we shall be enabled, perhaps, to give our readers some better ideas as to their respective merits. At the present it is impossible to speak with any certainty, with the exception perhaps of a few of the old favorites, who, it is easy to see, will require a great deal from the new ponies before they are beaten.

USEFUL MINERALS AND METALLURGY OF THE JAPANESE.

BY DR. GEERTS, OF NAGASAKI.

Read before the Asiatic Society of Japan 14th October 1874.

The knowledge which the Japanese possess of Mineralogy and Metallurgy, is chiefly given them by the Chinese. It is a fact, that the old civilisation of the Chinese is at least two thousand years older than the Japanese culture. China (and Corea) have influenced largely the scientific, philosophical, technical and religious development of the Japanese. Some few Japanese believe that already before Zin-nu Tenno (660 B. C.) literature was known in Japan, but this is very improbable, because there are many proofs that the Chinese of the 2nd century before Christ considered the Japanese to be "savages."⁵ It does not matter much what we may think about the descent of the Japanese. We may believe with Von Siebold⁶ that several tribes from "Dats" (Tartary) have retreated to Japan; we may take the Japanese with Malte-Brun and others for *Autochthones*, or *Aborigines*;² we may even adhere to the strange, nearly ridiculous hypothesis of the pious Koempfer,³ who carries the Japanese from Bengal to Japan; or we may finally think with Thunberg,⁴ that the inhabitants of these islands took their origin from the Chinese. So much is at least sure that the Japanese till the time of Zin-nu Tenno consisted of different hunting tribes, which were gradually united and polished by the developed mind of the first emperor. That Zin-nu at least was not an Autochthon, but from Tartar descent, we think very probable, although this is not proved. From this time the culture of the Japanese comes from China, either directly or through Corea. The time of the first contact of the Japanese with the Chinese lies in darkness. The Japanese chronicles *Nippon-o-dai-ichi-kan* and *Ha-nen-kei* speak of a Chinese doctor *Jo-fuku*, who came to Japan in 219 B. C. together with many other Chinese colonists, and landed at Kumano in the province Kil. *Jo-fuku* is said to have come to Japan by order of the Chinese emperor Shih-Huang-ti, to seek and find in this country a herb for immortality. There is some doubt as to the truth of this story, which is accounted by Professor Hoffmann as a myth.⁵ This however is pretty sure, that in the year 27 B. C. a Corean envoy out of Sihna (old kingdom of Corea) came to Japan, and presented to the Mikado Sui-nin different precious objects. Prince *Angi*, a son of a Corean king, brought in 284 A.D. the first knowledge of Chinese literature to Japan,⁶ and in the following year (285) a Chinese philosopher Wung-schin (Japanese Wa-ni) was sent out to teach the Chinese language in Japan. The culture of silk was introduced in Japan by Chinese colonists in the year 463. Chinese artisans built in 468 the first two-storied houses in Japan. But it was principally after the introduction of the Buddhist religion that arts and sciences found their way to Japan by many priests and doctors. The Buddhist religion was brought from India to China in 58-75 A.D., spread in 372 to Corea, from which country Buddhist priests brought this faith to Japan in the year 552.⁷ At that time numerous artists, artisans, and physicians joined the Buddhist priests in their travels to Japan, whilst the Japanese in the 7th century also commenced to go abroad to learn medicine, the arts and sciences. Thus a Corean priest *Kwan-kin* brought in 602 chronological and astronomical works to Japan. Another Corean priest *Tan-tsching* introduced the manufacture of paper and ink in Japan, which industry was energetically furthered by the famous prince-priest *Sho-toku-dai-shi*.⁸ Until that time the Japanese had written on silk or hemp-tissue. All metallurgical processes, and especially the art of minting, the Japanese also learned from the Chinese. In the year 708 A.D. the first Japanese copper-coin called *Wa-do-kai-zen* was cast after the model of Chinese cash, which were till that time circulating in some parts of Japan, although in other parts of these islands only a barter-trade existed. This event has been immortalized in Japanese history by the institution of the *Wa-do nengo* (Japanese copper nengo) (708-714), as the reign of the Mikado *Gen-meii* is called.

Although gold and silver were known in China from the earliest times, the first Japanese gold was found and melted in 749 A.D., and the first Japanese silver in the year 674. It is a remarkable fact that the discovery of these metals, which were known to the Egyptians, the Chinese and old Greeks, and of which Moses and Homer already speak very distinctly, was not made in Japan at an earlier period.

Thus we see that the art of Metallurgy—although very primitive—was introduced in Japan together with other arts, sciences and the Buddhist religion. Von Siebold has

2. *Malte-Brun*. *Prcis de la Géographie Universelle*. Tome III. p. 485.

3. *Koempfer*. *History of Japan*. 1 Book, Chap. VI.

4. *Thunberg*. *Voyage au Japon*, traduit par Langlois. Paris 17-96. Tome II. p. 97.

5. *Nippon Archiv* VII. p. 167.

6. *Nippon Archiv* VII. p. 111.

7. *Nippon Archiv* VII. p. 126, out of the Japanese chronicle *Nippon ki*.

8. Dr. Hoffmann. *Japan's Beziehungen mit der Koraische, Halbinsel und mit Schima, nach Japanischen Quellen bearbeitet*, in *Nippon Archiv* VII, Leiden 1832.

1. *Siebold*. *Verhandeling over de afkomst der Japaners*. Verh. a. h. Batav. genootschap. (Transactions of the Batavian Society).

expressed this very view in the following words:—“The Hindoos and Chinese were for the Japanese what the Greeks and Romans were for the west of Europe, the promoters of language, letters, arts, sciences, religion and politics.”

The Metallurgy of the Japanese does not differ much from the Chinese and has, even in the present time, a purely practical, and not the least scientific basis. Chemistry was as unknown to the old Japanese as it was to the Chinese. The latter have still the most extravagant, nay, absurd, ideas of the changes to which matter is liable. By means of a long and patient experience the practical Chinese have originally found out their different melting processes; they have digged their ores and fused their metals from the oldest time, without knowing the rudest elements of geology or chemistry. They do not differ in this respect from the old Celtic, Egyptian and other nations, and Europe, who knew in the most ancient times a rough manner of melting metals, without having the slightest scientific knowledge of it. Chemistry is the youngest of all natural sciences, and even in Europe till the middle of the 18 century (when Lavoisier, Scheele and Priestley founded the quantities period), the most extraordinary and false ideas prevailed about the changes to which matter is liable. But the western nations have largely profited by the discoveries of chemical science in ameliorating their Metallurgical processes, whilst the Chinese and Japanese have made no progress at all in this direction. Their methods are still the same as they have been for many centuries. Hence the melting of metals by these nations stands at present much behind our western methods.

Hitherto the Metallurgy of the Japanese has been described by no author. The classical and doubtless the best work which at any time has been written about Japan—the *Nippon Archiv* of Von Siebold, was never finished and contains but very little about this subject, whilst *Kaempfer's History of Japan* contains only some insignificant notices, which are often wholly erroneous.⁹

Two valuable contributions to our knowledge of Chinese and Japanese Metallurgy are known to us: 1st, Stanislas Julien et Paul Champion *Industries anciennes et modernes de l'Empire Chinois*. Paris, 1869; and 2nd, Dr. Burger's paper on the copper mines of Japan in the translations of the Batavian Society (*Verhandelingen van het Batava'sche genootschap* 1836). Burger, the successor of von Siebold, was formerly at Desima in the service of the Dutch Government and has also contributed very valuable materials to the knowledge of the Flora and Flora Japonica.

In the following paper will be found partly the results of my own observations, made during five years residence in Japan and partly the translation of Japanese works on this subject. A collection of more than 300 different specimens of minerals, out of different parts of Japan, enables me to give an exact account of many useful mineral products of this country. The Japanese works which I have perused are:—

1.—*San-kai mei-butsu zu-kuwai*. This work was written by Hirase Tatsu-yai and illustrated by Hasegawa Mitsuno. It is published at Osaka and consists of 5 volumes 8 vo. The first volume contains the description and representation of mining and smelting works.

2.—*Hon-zo-ko-moku Kei-mo*, a large work written by the celebrated Japanese naturalist Ono Kanzan and edited for the second time in 1847 by Ono-Tsune-mori and Te-ken-shi-yuki. It is a kind of commentary and Nomenclator on the famous Chinese work on natural history, called *Hon-zo-ko-moku* (Chinese.) Pun-tsaou-kang-muli), written by the Chinese savant Le-she-chin and published in China in the year 1596. A Japanese edition of this latter work was printed and edited 1714, by Ina-wakiz-sui. Ranzan's work gives explanations of Japanese names, synonyms and the places of occurrence in Japan of the numerous natural products, described in the above-named Chinese work. The work is interesting for every one who occupies himself with the natural history of China and Japan. Siebold calls the author Ranzan, who has a famous name throughout this country, the Linnaeus of

Japan, and he has justly done so, because Ranzan's work has aided von Siebold and his coadjutors largely in composing their Flora and Fauna Japonica.

3.—*Ko-do-shu-roku* or Manual for the Metallurgy of Copper, a small work with illustrations.

We intend to describe the different metals in the following order:

- a. *The metallurgy of Iron, bar-iron and steel*, with a list of the different iron-ores found in this country.
- b. *The metallurgy of Copper*, constitution of Japanese bronzes and a list of the different Copper-ores.
- c. *The metallurgy of Lead and Silver.*
- d. " " of Quicksilver.
- e. " " of Gold.
- f. *Manufacture of Arsenious Acid*, with a list of Arsenic-minerals
- g. *Notices about Zinc, Cobaltum, Tin and Antimony.*
- h. *The Gems of the Chinese and Japanese.*
- i. " *Manufacture of Lime.*
- k. " *Japanese Coal.*
- l. " *Porcelain-clay.*
- m. " *Salt-manufacture.*
- n. " *Manufacture of Alum and Iron-vitriol.*

A.

IRON.

(Cast iron, bar-iron, steel).

LITERATURE: *Siebold Nippon Archiv II. von der Waffen*, page 18.

Stan. Julien et Champion. Industries etc de l'Empire Chinois. Paris, 1869.

H. R. McClatchie. The sword of Japan. Transactions Asiatic Society of Japan, Nov. 73.

There are numerous iron-ores to be found in Japan. Those which are used; smelting iron ore: 1°. MAGNETIC IRON ORE, the chief ore of Japanese iron-industry. There are two varieties, one with an iron grey colour and more compact constitution and one with black colour and of more sandy character. The Loadstone, another variety of this ore, is also found in Japan. The Japanese esteem this ore highly and believe rightly that it produces the best steel for their swords. It is generally known, that the good quality of the Swedish iron is chiefly due to this ore, which forms in Sweden only large mountainous masses.

Loadstone has been found in Japan for the first time in the year 713 A.D. in the province of *Omi*. The Japanese make use of it for manufacturing compass-needles, and as a medicine in disease of the heart. The Japanese name for ordinary magnetic iron-ore is: *Gen-seki*, Synon. *Roku-shu*, *Te-riu-sho*, *Gen-bu-seki*. It is found in large quantities in *Harima*, *Hoki*, *Satsuma*, *Idzumo*, *Wakasa*, *Iwami*, *Hiuga* and many other provinces.

The loadstone is named: *Ji-SEKI* or *Ji-SHAKU*, Syn. *Hari-sui-ishi*, *Kiu-tetsu-seki*, *Shinan-seki*. An excellent kind of loadstone is found in *Sendai*, *Nambu*, *Bizen*, *Okayama*, middle quality in *Shinano*, *Kai* and an inferior stone in *Mino*.

2°.—SPECULAR IRON-ORE (oligist ore or iron glances) having a steel grey colour with a brilliant lustre. The Japanese call this ore also *GEN-SEKI*, the name which they give to black magnetic iron-ore. The difference in chemical constitution with the above named ore is not great, both being oxidic ores. We got a good specimen from *Hiuga*, and were informed that this ore is found also in other provinces, where it is also used in melting iron.

3°.—BROWN HEMATITE (Brauneisenstein of the Germans). It occurs in Japan in different varieties, one of which is a very peculiar ore in spheroidal grains, closely resembling our Limonite or Pei-iron-ore (Babnerz). Ordinary brown hematite is found in *Idzumo*, *Mutsu*, *Hiuga*, *Satsuma*, *Shinano*, *Bizen* and other places. The Limonite occurs in *Japan*, *Toza*, *Satsuma*, *Idzu* and *Totomi*. The latter ore is also used in medicine as a haemostaticum and is named: *MU-MIYO-I*, *MU-MEI-I*, Syn. *Do-shi*.

4°.—RED HEMATITE. An impure variety. (Koth-eisenstein). The Japanese red hematite is of an ochre, soft quality. One fine crystallised ore seems not to be found in Japan, because it is imported in very small quality from Europe and used by the Japanese as a much valued haemostaticum for bloody wounds. The Japanese

⁹ For instance page 81 “Antimony is wanting absolutely” (Antimony ores are very common in this country.) According to Kaempfer “lead is not in Japan,” whilst there is a profusion of lead-ore.

call it, as we do, **KETSU-SEKI** (*pron. kis-seki*) litt. blood-stone.

The impure, ochre variety is very common in Japan and called **TAI-SHA-SEKI**, Syn. *To-shu*, *Shu-seki*, *Shi-shu*, *Seki-shu*. It has much resemblance to our red chalk "and is used in Japan chiefly as a medicine and " for drawing.

Another still more impure variety, containing some clay, is very soft and powdery. It is quite equal to our red ochre and called **SEKI-DO**, Syn. *Aka-tsuchi*, *Ni-tsuchi*. It is used as a veterinary medicine.

Tai-sha-seki is found in Mino Akasaka, Owari, Tōtomi Kakekawa, Seki-do occurs at very many places.

5.—**CLAY-IRON-ORE** is very common in Japan. Besides the ordinary kind, I have several varieties in my collection. In Japan however it is not used—as in England—in large quantity for the purpose of smelting iron.

Var. A is a kind of tunicated clay-iron-stone (*Thonigo Spherosiderit*), also called in England *kidney-form clay-iron-stone*. It is called a hydrated sesquioxide, with silicic acid, alumina and some manganese oxide. The kidney form masses have a yellow-brown colour and are often hole. Sometimes they contain petrifications. It is the same kind of stone, which formerly was used in European Pharmacy under the name of *Lapis altites*. In China and Japan this stone has still a great reputation as a remedy against Dysentery. It is named *Uyo-riyo*, Syn. *Tshi-nadango* (stone cake), *Ko-mochi-ishi*, *Ha-tai-ishi* and is found (according to Ranzan) in Yamato, Satsuma, Chikuzen, Tazima, Noto, Kai, Idzumi, Rechiu, Hinga. **Var. B** consists of very large masses kidney-form clay iron stone, does however not differ in chemical constitution from the former. It is called by the Japanese: *TAI-ichi-uyo-riyo*, Syn. *Tsubo-ishi* (litt. pot-stone), *Yoroi-ishi*, *Oni-no-tsukate*, *Fukuro-ishi* and is found in Yamato Ikoma-yama, Yamashiro Kitsube-no-yama, Sanaki, Kii, Idzumi.

Var. C is a yellow, ochre clay-iron-stone, very soft and not used for melting. It has a reputation as a medicine against head ache, bears the names *RAN-SEKI-ō*, Syn. *Manju-ishi*, *Dango-ishi*, *Tsuchi-dango*, *Dango-rica* and is found in Buzen Nakatsu, Awa, Higami-gun, Suwo, Tō, Oshu Tsugaru, Hoki, Noto, Kai Arayi-yama.

6.—**STALACTITIC SPATHIC IRON-ORE** (*Stalactitischer Sphaerosiderit*) is, as far as we know, rare in Japan and seems to be found only in Yamashiro Iware-yama and Yamato-yama. It forms small stalactitic masses of a yellow-brown colour, and bears the Japanese names: *Do-in-ketsu* Syn. *Do-nin*, *Kitsune-no-iomakura* (*Fox-pillow*), *Kuda-ishi* (stick-stone), *Kitsune-no-rosoku* (*Foxes candle*) and is a much valued old Chinese medicine. It is not used for melting iron. It seems to me that ordinary Spathic iron ore (*Spathisenstein*) is also very rare in Japan, because I did not meet with samples and found no description of this ore in the above named Japanese works.

7.—**IRON PYRITES**. All three varieties, the *cubical*, *dodekahedral* and *nodular* are duly represented in Japan. The quantity of ordinary, dodekahedral pyrites, as well as of copper pyrites, is enormous in the country. There is scarcely any place where iron-pyrites is wanting. It does not serve for melting iron, but finds a place in every drug-shop as a Chinese remedy.

A.—*Cubical Pyrites* occurs in fine crystallized specimens of C. 1 Cub. centim. and is called *Ji-xen-do* or *Ji-zen-do* (*Natural metal*) Syn. *Kin-san-reki-ishi*, *Kin-rikishi*, *San-sar*. It is found in Shinano Take-ishi-mura, Fuji-yama, Suwo Yamaguchi, Bingo Yamaken-gun, Dewa, Satsuma, Kii Kumano, Idzu Nikkai.

B.—*Dodekahedral Pyrites* is kept by the Japanese for a wholly different use to the former. They distinguish, according to the colour, two kinds, namely *KIN-GE-SEKI*, Syn. *Ho-k n-ge*, *Kuna-Zako*=pyrites with a yellow (gold) colour and *GIN-GE-SEKI*, Syn. *Ho-gin-ge*, *Do-gin*, *Hakodesshi*=pyrites with white (silver) colour. Some of the yellow kinds contain a little gold and are used for the extraction of gold, especially in Iwami Kinsan.

The chief places of occurrence are: Toza, Shinano, Mikawa Tazima, Yamato, Iwami Kinsan etc.

C.—**PYRITES IN ROUNDED NODULES** of radiated structure, superficially covered with oxide of iron, are called

JA-GAN-SEKI or **JA-WO** (*Eyes of Snake*). Old physicians use it against epilepsy and diseases of the heart.

These are the principal iron ores, which we found in Japan. Only the three first named species of ores are used in Japanese metallurgy.

The Japanese distinguish, as we do, three kinds of iron:

NAMA-GANE or *I-tetsu* Cast-iron (pig-iron).

JUKU-TETSU or *Kera* or *Kitaye-tetsu* Bar-iron (wrought iron).

HAGANE or *Ko-tetsu* Steel.

The extraction of cast iron from the ore in Japan proceeds on the same principle as our blast-furnace method; there exists however a great difference in the form of the furnaces and necessary apparatus. Iron industry of the west has received in the last century a high degree of perfection, by the aid of modern chemistry. In China and Japan very imperfect and rough furnaces are used. No care and no money are spent to erect proper furnaces, and even although lately some Japanese are convinced of the advantage of European ovens, the people do not like to lay out money for the construction of proper working apparatus. This want of care and mistaken economy in the construction of utensils and proper furnaces is the chief fault in all branches of Japanese metal industry. Although there is an abundance of good material, I believe that it nevertheless will be still a very long time before the Japanese iron founders can compete with the prices of western metal. Whilst iron, with the exception of platinum, is the least fusible of useful metals, it can easily be comprehended, that the price of this metal is much more costly in this country than it is in Europe. After Japan was opened to foreign trade, we saw therefore bar-iron become a regular article of import, which fact gave a heavy blow to the Japanese iron industry. For the last 15 years the Japanese have made little or no bar-iron (*juku-tetsu*), because they can buy it cheaper from European merchants, than make it themselves. Cast-iron and in some degree steel are still made in Japan, although the fabrication of steel has lost a great deal by the abolition of the old feudal system, which caused the downfall of the famous Japanese sword. The new weapons of the army are nearly all introduced from Europe. The Japanese believe, however, their steel to be of much better quality than that made in the west; the price of the first is more than the double of the latter.

After the ore has been selected it is piled up in heaps with coal and calcined (roasted) in order to expel the water, carbonic acid, sulphur, etc. This calcination makes the ore more porous and better fitted for the smelting process. This process is done near the places, (mountains), where the ore has been found.

The calcined ore is now smelted in a cylindrical furnace, built up with a few hard stones and fireproof clay. The clay is laid in layers till the wall of the furnace has sufficient thickness. The thick bottom of this small furnace has a rounded shape, and a little above the bottom two exactly opposite openings in the wall are made for receiving the tubes of the bellows. Besides, there is a third opening near the bottom, which is closed with a clay-stopper and afterwards is opened to collect the fluid metal in the forms. Now the furnace, previously perfectly dried, is filled with a mixture of coarse powdered calcined ore, charcoal and some feldspar, clay or another quartz containing stone. These latter substances are added to act as a flux and to separate the metallic iron from the impurities which are taken by the slag. Sometimes, but not generally coal or coke is used as fuel. When the heat produced by the continuous strong stream of air, pressed into the furnace by means of large Chinese bellows, worked by four to five workmen, has been sufficient to smelt the ore, the iron will gradually run in a liquid state to the bottom of the furnace, and is cast in sand-forms by removing the clay stopper of the lowest opening. The cold metal is sometimes purified by a second smelting in another similar, but smaller furnace, and cast in the desired forms.

The process is—as in our blast furnace system—founded on the reduction of the oxidised ore by means of the carbonic oxide, which is formed, when the carbonic acid, proceeding from the burning of the lowest parts of coal, passes over the red-hot fuel above the burning coal. It is this carbonic oxide which reduces the ore to the metallic

state when it comes into contact with it at a red heat. The carbonic oxide is converted by this means into carbonic acid, while the iron is left in the metallic state. The iron and the slag both run to the bottom, where the slag forms a layer above the heavier metal. Old iron is worked by the Japanese in the same manner.

In the province of Satsuma, not far from Kagoshima, a European blast-furnace has been erected for some years, which produces, together with other Japanese furnaces at that place, considerable quantities of cast-iron.

The conversion of cast-iron into bar or wrought iron consists in removing as far as possible the carbon, silicon, sulphur, phosphorus and other substances from the cast-iron. This purification rests upon the principle, that when cast-iron is strongly heated in contact with air or oxide of iron, its carbon is evolved in the form of carbonic oxide, while the silicon is converted into silieic acid, which unites with another portion of oxide of iron to form a fusible *slag*. The Japanese follow the same principle, without however knowing the theory of this *puddling* process : they mix cast-iron with a little *quartz* or sand and some iron-scales, heat the whole with charcoal in small furnaces of fire-proof clay—similar to the one already described—and keep the metal during several days (our Japanese author says *seven* days) in a fluid state, under continuous blowing with the bellows. We have not seen this process ourselves, because as already stated, the manufacture of bar-iron is now almost abandoned in Japan. The puddling of the iron is continued until the whole has assumed a granular, fluidless appearance. The Japanese seem to know this point exactly and at that time take the metal away, to bring it directly under the hammer, in order to squeeze out the liquid *slag* and to force the iron-particles into a coherent mass. Japanese wrought-iron is delivered to the trade in square or sometimes round cakes, under the name of *juku-tetsu* (ripe-iron). This Japanese method has much analogy with our old continental Catalan process, which is still in operation in the Pyrenees. The Japanese, however, make no use of the water-blast pipe, used in the Catalan process. The bellows used by Japanese are of Chinese origin and already described by many writers on China. Every-one has seen them in Japan in ordinary forges. The metallurgical bellows are much larger (sometimes 5 ft. long, 3 ft. high, 1½ ft. br.) but the construction is the same as the smaller. Bessemer's process for converting iron into bar-iron is unknown to the Japanese.

According to our Japanese author steel is prepared in the following manner : A certain quantity of pig-iron is mixed with a little bar-iron in a crucible of fireproof clay; the whole is covered with borax (*Hosha*) and smelted in small furnaces during several (the Japanese author says *eleven*?) days. The metal being separated from the slag, is hammered strongly and alternately cooled in water or oil. The Japanese author observes that forging and cooling is to be done :

for Ordinary Knives.....	4 times.
" Guns	11 "
" Razors.....	13 "
" Swords	15 "

During the forging of the blades the greatest care should be taken that the anvil and its surroundings are clean, because Japanese armourers believe that the smallest particle of dust, and particularly lead or copper filings, spoil even the best blades when forged.

The Japanese manner of preparing steel is different from our method. It is known that steel differs from cast-iron in its smaller quantity of combined carbon and from bar-iron by a larger quantity of carbon. Now with our western processes steel is produced : 1st, by extracting carbon from the pig-iron (raw-steel); or 2nd, by combining bar-iron with the requisite amount of carbon (cement-steel). It seems, however, that a third method is probable which is not used by us, but is used in Japan. It consists in smelting pig iron and bar-iron together in certain well defined proportions. The borax dissolves many impurities in the slag. It must be said that chemistry has not yet explained the production of steel in a sufficiently satisfactory manner. Although steel owes its properties in a great measure to the presence of a just proper quantity of carbon, it is pretty sure that small quantities of silicon, nitrogen, aluminium, titanium and perhaps other elements are not without influence on the quality of the steel. Hence

steel-manufacture is still a matter of chance and this is proved also by the excellent kinds of steel manufactured by many oriental nations who have no knowledge of chemistry.

When steel has been cast by the Japanese in the above-mentioned way, and the different objects have got their shape and are sufficiently forged, it is cemented and tempered, in order to convert the soft steel into hard steel. The old armourers of Japan seem to have taken great care in this operation. The most famous armourers were held in high distinction, as has already been shown by Mr. McClatchie in his interesting paper¹⁰. They kept their method of cementing secret. The Japanese blades are hard and not very elastic, and belong for this reason to the class of cement-steel. An armourer told me that different blade-forgers cemented their swords in different manners, one of which consisted in finally covering the strongly-hammered blades with a liquid mixture of clay, loam, ashes, charcoal-powder and water. After drying this layer, the whole is exposed to a red heat and the glowing blades are cooled very slowly and gradually in warm water. The swords are then ground on a very precious kind of whetstone, which is extremely rare in Japan, and finally they are polished.

Japanese historians give no exact account of the time when iron and steel were for the first time used in Japan. They have noted only the first copper, silver and gold melting. On the authority of *Von Siebold*¹¹ a certain Prince called *Tui shiki*, who lived under the reign of the Mikado Sui-nin (29 B.C.—71 A.D.,) has the credit of having invented the forging of the first Japanese sword, but Mr. McClatchie gives us another version in his paper and informs us that the exact date cannot be fixed, because the history of the sword is mixed up so much with mythological relations, at least in those Japanese works which he had perused. According to Mr. McClatchie the *Koto Meijin*, a Japanese work on the history of the sword, written by *Kamada Saburo-daiyu* in 1791, tells us first, that a certain Amakuni from Uda in the province of Yamato is believed to have forged the first old divine sword (*ken*) under the reign of Siu-jin Tenno, (that is in 97—30 B.C.), and 2nd, that another Amakuni from the same place in the same province, it is believed, made the first sword in imitation of the divine blade called "Clustering Clouds," during the reign of Mon-nu Tenno (697-707 A.D.) It seems to us, too, that the exact time of the first iron-industry cannot be given and that it is certain only that the Japanese have worked their iron-ores from the 10th century.

The principal districts where iron is worked in Japan are, according to Ranzan and others, Idzumo, Bingo, Mutsu, Hinga, Tazima, Wakasa, Satsuma, Suruga, Shinnano, Kai, Tōtomi, Bizen and Bitchū.

The best steel is manufactured in Harima, Hoki, Idzumo and Iwami.

(To be continued.)

YOKOHAMA TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY.

The Annual Meeting of the Society was held on Thursday evening at the Temperance Hall. Prior to the business of the evening being entered upon a tea, presided over by several of the lady-residents of this settlement was provided, to which some 120 blue jackets, marines and other members of the Society sat down at about 6.30 p.m. It is needless to say that full justice was done to the excellent repast.

On the conclusion of the tea a business meeting was held, the Chair being taken by the Revd. G. Cochrane in the absence of the President. After a few remarks upon the condition and progress of the Society he called upon the Secretary to read the Report which was as follows :—

FIRST ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY OF JAPAN. READ AT THE ANNUAL MEETING ON 22ND OCTOBER, 1874.

In presenting their first annual report your committee would congratulate you on the great success and rapid progress made during the past year. The society began under unfavourable auspices and with, to all appearance, a limited ex-

¹⁰ Transactions of the Asiatic Society of Japan, Nov. 1873.

¹¹ Nippon Archiv; Von der Wafer; page 13.

istence; but it is now a powerful organization of two hundred members, and has made its mark in the settlement of Yokohama.

Without entering into details the committee will endeavour to lay before the members and friends of the Society a short account of its origin and career. On the 12th September 1873 a few persons met in the Mission Hall of the American Presbyterian Board of Missions for the purpose of consulting as to whether anything could be done to lessen the evils of intemperance so prevalent in the settlement, and more especially among the seafaring class. After some discussion it was agreed that the best way to do so would be to take the stand-point of total abstinence and to form a society on such principles. Accordingly it was moved and seconded that such a society should be formed and that its name be "The Total Abstinence Society of Japan." This was carried by acclamation and the following pledge was then chosen. "By Divine assistance we will abstain from Intoxicating Drinks as Beverages and disown all the causes and practices of Intemperance." Nine gentlemen then signed this pledge and proceeded to form a few rules for the guidance of members. After some conversation on the best method of conducting the affairs of the society the meeting came to a close.

Your Committee decided to hold meetings once a fortnight and accordingly, with the kind permission of Colonel Richards, three or four were held in the Camp Theatre with the result of obtaining about fifty new members. Hearing a good deal from the sailors of the men-of-war in harbour about the great good the Shanghai Temperance Hall was doing, and feeling that not much could be done here, especially for that class, unless they had some other place than the grog shop to go to when on shore, it was determined to adopt some means to open a reading room where good reading, simple amusements, and harmless refreshment, could be always accessible to those who preferred, or could be persuaded to prefer them to the allurements of intoxicating liquors. Accordingly at a meeting of the society, held on the 30th September, a sub committee of three was appointed for the purpose of raising money to build or rent a suitable room or building. The committee set to work at once and sent subscription sheets thro' the settlement and shipping with the handsome result of obtaining about one thousand dollars: the very liberal manner with which the sailors of the British and American navies contributed showing what a deep interest they took in the success of the enterprise.

The necessary funds being secured, a search was made for a suitable building, and at a meeting held in the Camp Theatre on the 23rd October, the Committee had the satisfaction of being able to report that such might be had on lot No. 114 on the creek, at the moderate rental of \$60 per month. This building contained one large room, capable of accommodating about 130 persons, and seven smaller ones which could be used as eating and sleeping apartments. A discussion took place on the advisability of taking such a large place, but it was finally resolved to give it a trial for the period of eight months--the duration of time the proprietor wished to lease it. Accordingly, the house was taken and furnished and was ready for occupancy on the 1st of November. There was some difficulty in finding a manager but an American sailor, whose time had just expired, was found who was willing to take charge for a month or so on trial. It was afterwards discovered, however, that he was not peculiarly fitted for the post, and on the 9th December his resignation was accepted. Having a man in view who seemed to be very suitable, but who could not leave his ship till the beginning of January, a young man boarding in the house was asked to take charge pro tem. During the first two months the Hall was well patronized, but, on account of the many expenses attending the institution, did not pay. Temperance meetings were held fortnightly and were productive of much good; and many, who before were almost irreclaimable drunkards, joined the society and became sober men. The secretary took under his particular charge a series of entertainments, musical and otherwise, on every alternate week, which proved a great attraction. These meetings continued, without inter-

mission till the end of June, as it was deemed desirable to have none during the hot months of July and August.

On Christmas day a dinner was provided for the frequenters of the Hall, and about fifty sat down to a bounteous repast. The evening was passed with speeches, songs and merriment, and the company broke up with the consciousness of having had a pleasant time. On New Years day the Good Templars, a lodge of whom meet every Saturday in the Hall, had their meeting, which was very well attended and was in every sense successful.

The first blow to the Society happened on the 3rd Jan., 1874, when the young man, who had temporary charge of the Hall, absconded, and on looking closely into his books it was discovered that he was a defaulter to the amount of about \$150.00. This amount was made up by false entries, putting down accounts as paid which were not, and money from monthly boarders. The case was at once put into the hands of the American Consul, and the delinquent was caught hiding in Yedo. He was tried, found guilty and is now undergoing punishment.

Another blow to the Society was the departure of Dr. McDonald, our able and much esteemed President, to take up his abode in Yedo. To his solid sense and good judgment the Hall owes a great deal of its success and it was therefore with much regret that the committee lost his valuable services.

The Rev. Mr. Arthur was shortly afterwards elected as his successor, but he too, at the beginning of summer, was called to Yedo, and we have since been without a head. Many will remember the great zeal and earnestness shown by Mr. Arthur in the cause of temperance, and how he was always ready and willing to do his best for its interests.

During the first six months of the year, as will be seen from the treasurer's report, the income of the Hall slowly but surely increased, and in May and June it was paying remarkably well. In the month of April the question presented itself to the committee:—What are we to do when our lease of eight months expires? Should we renew it or should we rent or build another place? There were arguments in favour of the first alternative, but then the building was too small; the large room would not hold the number of people who attended the meeting; it was inconveniently situated; and many other strong reasons were against this course; and it was finally determined by your committee that, in order to increase the usefulness of the Society and Hall and considering that the then state of affairs encouraged more extensive operations, it would be highly desirable to rent or build a larger and more convenient edifice. This being decided upon your committee at once went to work to carry it out, and, after many deliberations, and consulting many schemes, at length accepted the proposal of a resident in this place to erect a suitable building which he would be prepared to let at a low rental, provided that it was taken on a ten years lease. Plans and estimates were made out and we found that the use of a large house on lot No. 86 B. could be had for the sum of \$75 per month. This proposal was accepted, and, without loss of time, the plan was put into the hands of the contractor, and in the very brief space of two months the work was finished.

The opening of the new Hall was celebrated by a tea and public meeting on the 4th July last, and to say that it was a success would be to say little. The ladies of Yokohama took the former in charge and every available seat was occupied, many having to wait till room could be made. The public meeting, kindly presided over by H. E. Sir Harry Parkes, was well attended, about two hundred and twenty persons being present, and the speeches and music were well appreciated.

During the summer months the Hall was not so freely patronized as could be desired, but this was to be accounted for by the few men-of-war in harbour, and the disinclination of the men to venture about much in the hot weather.

A short time ago the owner of the Hall offered to sell it to the Society for the sum of \$5,100, and, after considering, and taking advice on the matter, your Committee came to the conclusion that it would be expedient for their interests to accept the offer. The difficulty was to raise the necessary funds, but this was speedily solved by borrowing it from friends in \$100 loans. Dr. Elliot and Messrs. Ballagh and Henderson, (three of the four remaining members of Committee), agreed to act as trustees and accordingly gave receipts for the amount, promising

ing to pay interest at the rate of one per cent per month, and to repay the principal within three years, but reserving to the Society the option of doing so at any time. The money being secured, the necessary papers were signed, and on the first of this month the Hall duly became the property of the Society. By the above arrangement the Society will be enabled to clear off its debt by degrees, and by doing so to increase its usefulness.

About a month ago your Committee at a special meeting for the purpose of considering the best means of increasing the income of the Hall, decided that a good deal depended upon having plenty of accommodation for boarders and in having good amusements for the other frequenters. The owner of the land at this time proposed to let to the society a piece of land adjacent to the Hall, if use could be found for it and the thought occurred to the Committee of erecting a building to be used on the ground floor as a billiard room, and upstairs as a lodge room for the Good Templars, whose place of meeting was much too small. On going into figures they had good reason to believe that such would more than pay for itself and again resolved to build. They were spurred on to do this by observing that many men came from the ships to get their meals at the Hall and would then proceed to the grog shops in search of amusement. The contractors' estimate for the building was \$1,560, and the necessary money was borrowed by mortgaging the Temperance Hall. The building is now in course of erection and it is hoped will be ready for occupancy about the middle or towards the end of November.

Your Committee regret that the Treasurer's statement, made up to the end of September, shows a deficit of \$72.40 but this is explained partly by the fact that much money has necessarily been spent in buying furniture, &c. for the new building, and partly on account of the dullness of the summer months.

In April last your Committee sent a paper round the settlement inviting a monthly subscription of one dollar or upwards and this was generously responded to by many. This subscription has been of the greatest assistance in enabling the treasurer to pay the rent and the committee would hope that such will be continued till the debt can be paid off; and, they would remind the public that in keeping it up they are helping to reclaim the drunkard and to provide harmless and innocent amusement for a class of people who cannot otherwise easily obtain such. Your committee would here observe that they know of about eighty cases, at least, where men have been saved from drunkenness and consequent ruin, and this statement is not rashly made.

Your committee would state that the hearty thanks of the Society are due to the friends who have so generously given contributions of money, books, magazines, &c. at various times; to the gentlemen, too numerous to mention, who have so kindly given their valuable assistance at the musical entertainments; to the Ladies' Benevolent Society for gifts of blankets &c., at various times; to the ladies who presided over the tea meeting in July, and who again grace our Hall with their presence this evening; and to the editors of the local papers for their much appreciated contributions.

In conclusion your committee would testify to the sincere pleasure they have derived in working in this cause, and, in leaving their duties, would hope that their successors will find the work as pleasant.

JOHN Y. HENDERSON,
Hon. Secretary.

TREASURER'S STATEMENT TEMPERANCE HALL.
JUN. TO SEPTEMBER.

<i>Dr.</i>					
1874.					
June 1, To Balance on hand as per account last published	...	...	...	\$279.50	
.. 30, .. Subscriptions	...	...	...	45.00	
.. 30, .. Cash for Board, &c.	...	...	...	332.90	
July 31, .. Subscriptions	...	...	...	48.50	
.. 31, .. Cash for Board, &c.	...	...	...	259.00	
Aug. 31, .. Subscriptions	...	...	...	30.00	
.. 31, .. Cash for Board, &c.	...	...	...	187.26	
Sept. 30, .. Subscriptions	...	...	...	18.00	
.. 30, .. Cash for Board, &c.	...	...	...	399.47	
.. 30, .. Balance...	...	...	...	72.40	
					\$1,672.03

<i>Cr.</i>					
June to Sept., By Rent 3 months at \$75.00	0	...	\$225.00		
" Market expenses 4 months	...	...	98.84		
" Furniture, &c.	...	...	207.93		
" Library Account	...	...	9.75		
" Wages Account	...	...	150.37		
" Fuel and Light Account	...	...	49.00		
" Petty Expenses	...	...	42.14		
					\$1,672.03

October 1, By Balance due Treasurer

W. ST. GEORGE ELLIOTT, M.D.,
Honorary Treasurer.

One months Rent was always paid in advance for the old Hall. On the adoption of the foregoing report office-bearers for the forthcoming year were elected and the business before the meeting was brought to a conclusion.

A musical entertainment which afforded much gratification to the audience here followed, and at 10 o'clock the company separated. The arrangements made on the occasion reflect the greatest credit upon the Committee of management and upon those ladies to whose kind attention the entertainment owed much of its success.

Correspondence.

THE MINT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL."

Yokohama, 25th October, 1874.

Sir.—The beneficial effect of the pithy definition by the late James Wilson of "What is a pound?", which swept away the then prevailing haze connected with questions of currency, issues, and so forth, induces me to ask a like question respecting the Japanese Mint.

What, then, is a Mint?

A Mint is only a factory for the making of coins. The processes are difficult, requiring skill and extreme care; the establishment is costly, and the persons employed must, above all things, be trustworthy.

Whether a country requires to possess coins, or how many of them, is another matter, and may admit of discussion on its merits. Some countries do without coins, while some are content to use the coins of other nations. But if native coins are wanted, and in all civilized countries they certainly are wanted, then a place for making them is certainly a necessity.

Most countries prefer to make their own coins, and deem the process an act of sovereignty; but some are content to have their coins supplied by contract either from public or private Mints.

A standard coin is only a certified piece of precious metal, containing a definite quantity of gold or silver, hardened with a definite proportion of suitable alloy, and the sole business of the Mint is to turn out those coins according to order.

The legal standard is pure gold or pure silver; the alloy counts for nothing; so that the value of a coin so made consists in the quantity of gold or silver it is known to contain.

When, therefore, a country issues coins, with a distinct notification of their component parts, it only provides the public in a convenient shape so much pure gold or silver as a basis of value.

These being the facts, it necessarily follows that the Government issuing such coins, and the persons employed in making them, must possess the entire confidence of those into whose hands the coins are expected to pass. Any fraud, or even a series of errors, in the process of manufacture would at once destroy that confidence, and the coins would speedily lose their value, and would cease to circulate for what they pretended to be.

A forced issue of untrue coins, like that of the old *boos*, or a forced issue of the present *kinsats*, might hold good among a subject people accustomed to oppression and to being unjustly fleeced by their rulers, but would be useless for settling contracts with other people or for the adjustment of the foreign exchanges. The coins would, for these purposes, have to be melted, and the actual gold or silver in them ascertained before being accepted as an equivalent of value.

Some years ago the Japanese Government came to the resolution to make and circulate true coins in Japan, and they set up a Mint for that purpose. They engaged the services of skilled and experienced foreigners to work it, and the result has been the creation of a gold and silver currency of surpassing excellence. The fame of this result is not limited to Japan. The Japanese Mint has taken its place among the best Mints in the world, and its coins are on a par with the first issues of Europe and America. So long as confidence continues to be placed in the management of the Mint, the coinage to be hereafter manufactured will redound to the credit of the Government and of the nation it represents. But any false steps now would destroy the entire fabric. The coins would be treated as base metal, the Mint would lose its reputation, and the Government itself would suffer inconceivable damage in public estimation.

Every right-thinking man must therefore agree with you in the hope that due caution will be shewn in the new arrangements said to be in contemplation at Osaka,

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A BRITISH SUBJECT.

THE CASE PUT PLAINLY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL."

Yokohama, October 24th, 1874.

SIR.—It used to be said of moral philosophy that "quand celui qui écoute n'entend rien et celui qui parle n'entend plus c'est métaphysique." However, we have changed all that—for metaphysics read "political economy" and we shall have the latest Buoitian reading as authorised by the Yokohama press.

It may be assumed that that procedure of sale is the most judicious which brings to the seller the largest return from his investment, and it needs no 'political economist' to verify for himself the correctness of theory of the silk-worm's eggs dealers. Simply stated their position was this. Japan was able to export 1,700,000 cards over and above her own extreme power of consumption. The extreme power of consumption (in other words the available amount of food in Europe) was only 900,000 cards. There was no other market for the cards, and any surplus remaining over and above the wants of European buyers would thus be absolutely without value and mere rubbish. On the other hand European dealers were compelled—within certain limits of course—to supply their wants as best they might to the extent of the estimated deficit in their own country, as given above, and had the Japanese proportioned their supply to this demand they might have obtained the full value of their cards; in other words, by eliminating that portion of the crop which could, under no circumstances, be forced upon the market, they might have obtained from the residue a larger return. Now had it been known that only 900,000 cards were available for export \$1.25 per card or \$1,125,000 might easily have been realised by their sale. As it is the same number only will be sold to the foreigner, who, profiting by the situation, will buy them for 50 cents each or \$450,000, a loss of profit, as it seems to me, of \$675,000 to Japan.

There is here no waste, (which honest political economy abhors); the world is no poorer; Japan gets a remunerative return for her labour and Italy pays a price which she can afford.

This seems to me a résumé of the position. The foolish action of the Japanese merchants shows how very little of the wisdom of the serpent they in truth possess.

I am,

Yours Obediently,

A REAL POLITICO-ECONOMIST.

FUSIYAMA—A POSSIBLE ERUPTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE *Japan Mail Daily Advertiser*.

SIR.—I venture to draw the attention of your readers to a dark spot which may be observed upon the South-East slope of the "Matchless Mountain." Its occurrence there is unusual—perhaps unprecedented—and is held by some to indicate a

threatened eruption. Our comparative freedom from earthquakes this year may be somewhat ominous taken in connexion with this, and I shall be glad to receive some explanations of the appearances I have noted from any of your readers.

Your obedient servant,

SIGMA.

YEDO, October 22nd, 1874.

Law & Police.

H. B. M.'S PROVINCIAL COURT.

Before C. W. GOODWIN, Esq., Assistant-Judge.

DAVISON & CO. v. ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

Continued.

SATURDAY, 17TH OCTOBER, 1874.

Mr DICKINS' evidence was then continued.

He talked uncivilly to me, and said he should consult Mr Marks. I said "I came here in a private capacity, and you do so if you like; but if you do, all question of a friendly arbitration is at an end." He got still more uncivil and excited and asked if the Bank expected him to do this, that and the other free gratis. I got more excited and said I should take care never to put myself to any such inconvenience again on his behalf. I never said anything that I can recollect—in fact, I am ready to swear I never said anything about any fraudulent appropriation; though I may have said in very distinct terms he had no right to keep the goods from the Bank. This is the sum and substance of my intermeddling in the affair so far as Mr Davison is concerned.

Mr Marks.—When Messrs. Davison & Co. and you had this interview you say, you represented yourself as Mr Beato's agent?—Yes.

Q.—Did he mention anything about the goods being his security for the charge and say he would not give them up without being paid?—I cannot recollect; He may have said so. We had a long conversation.

When you went to Mr Davison, did not you know I had already been acting for him?—Yes; you had in the arbitration.

Q.—Did you think it professional conduct to try to make terms with a party employing me as solicitor without my knowledge?—He was my client, and yours also.

Q.—In this particular matter, was he so at the time?—Certainly not.

Mr Bento (*to Mr Smith*). I know of no arrangement made by Mr Robertson with Mr Davison, as to paying the charges if I approved them. If I did that, I should have paid them myself. The Bank requested plaintiff to give up the goods at No. 28, I believe to save the godown rent. It was not for all; because some were in my store at No. 37. I had perhaps \$80,000 in his godown at No. 28, and \$54,000 in the store. All the goods handled over by the Bank to Davison & Co. for which, they have given a receipt, are not still in their possession, the greater part is in my godowns. I had them there before the row. I gave him orders as my agents to send them to the store, and they were placed there. I gave delivery orders in that way to him also for the goods I sent to Yedo or sold. That part at No. 28 is still in plaintiff's hands. (Letter produced from the O. B. C. giving plaintiff permission to let Mr Beato remove certain goods to B godown on the 28th August, 1874).

Mr Dickins.—To save the Bank's lien, Mr Davison held the keys of that godown. After the rupture they allowed Mr Bento to have full possession.

The Judge.—And without that permission he could not give them up.

Witness (*to Mr Cheshire*). I have never had a storage account for nearly two years. I never could get it. Mr Davison was always changing his bookkeeper, and as I never had anything to do with the books I left it all to him, and if I had not forced him, he would never have given me one. I could get delivery of the goods after hypothecation to the Bank, the money being sent to the Bank immediately after the delivery to the purchaser. I removed things on my comprador order, until after the rupture, when to protect myself, I obtained the Bank's inhibition against any removal of goods without its endorsement specially, so as to cover myself from any subsequent sale by Mr Davison to reimburse himself his charges. I had the same arrangement with all the Banks. I paid the \$90 myself. Mr Baker kept the account and on one occasion sent me an account for \$700. He debited me with the account and I paid it after his death. When I borrowed the \$15,000, I never knew what I owed Mr Davison; but I thought his charges were covered in my private account. I thought I owed him \$6,000 or so, and believed this sum was covered by his collection of my rents. Because I did not know I applied for an account. (*To the Court*.) Mr Davison still holds the keys of Godown A. on lot 37. I refused to take them, lest

any of the goods should be gone, till it was seen they were correct, and till our account was settled. Godown B. & C. keys are in the Bank's hands or my Chinaman's.

Mr Grigor applied to make a statement. Mr Dickins objected. Mr Marks supported the desire. The Judge permitted it at last.

Mr Grigor explained: that it was stated by Mr Beato on the previous day that witness was a sleeping partner with him. That he most emphatically denied.

Mr Beato.—I shall prove it.

Mr Marks.—If he was a sleeping partner with Mr Beato, Mr Davison might have waited for his money.

His Honour.—He may have been his partner then, but not so now.

Mr Grigor.—I never was his partner.

This closed the evidence.

Mr Dickins, in summing up, relied entirely upon the *vera voce* answers of witnesses, spontaneously given, and not studiously couched up. The first and most important question was whether or not Mr Davison had been the general mercantile agent of Mr Beato. If he had plaintiff's case fell to the ground. The evidence clearly shewed that they stood in the relation of principal and agent. Mr Beato, Mr Davison and Mr Grigor formed a triumvirate which he might compare to Caesar, Lepidus and Antony. The brain and soul of the combination was Mr Beato; the man who advised on all the pecuniary transactions was Mr Grigor, whilst Mr Davison sat at a humble distance in the part of Lepidus. It was notorious in Yokohama. Mr Beato had made his arrangements while in Europe to commence business here, and on his arrival at Singapore, telegraphed to Mr Davison, who had acted as his general agent during his absence, and was naturally selected, to do what was necessary. The letter of the 25th November, 1872, in which Mr Davison undertook not to divulge Mr Beato's business, specially referred to business undertaken by him on behalf of Mr Beato. It was also seen that all the bookkeeping, correspondence, and the whole of the clerical portion of Mr Beato's business was transacted by Mr Davison. What could the headings of accounts mean but that Mr Davison was agent of Mr Beato! He was not his clerk, but agent for his concerns. Previous to the rupture no question had been raised as to his agency. It was admitted by the letter of Mr Marks, and evidence of the Bank officers showed that he was so recognised and so treated. Then when the accounts were made out by a public accountant, who was supposed to know what he was about, in the name of Mr Beato, they were absolutely sent in to him and not to the O.B.C. Not till lately did the idea of making the O.B.C. responsible appear to occur to Mr Davison, when he first sent in an account to the O. B. C. Before that no intimation had been given to them that they were looked to as responsible. So with the arbitration, the Bank was not made a party, —the correspondence was between Mr Beato and Mr Davison. Not till quite lately was it that it was asked that the O.B.C. should be a party to that process. And even then the only proposition was that the Bank should guarantee the fulfilment of the award, so that plaintiffs by their own admission through their attorney had absolutely closed the case against themselves, and virtually admitted the bank was not liable in the first place, though it might perhaps be so ultimately, in law. That was our position borne out by Mr Beato, Mr Talb and Mr Englehardt, the second of whom admitted the accounts showed Mr Davison and Mr Beato to stand in the position of principal and agent. Against that there was only the statement of Mr Davison, which must be received with caution as coming from a strongly interested party. Mr Elder's statements were quite reconcilable with facts; and supported this position most strongly. He said that Mr Davison held himself out as an agent for Mr Beato, meaning an agent in a mercantile sense, and not the agent of the Bank in that sense, although the custodian of the Bank to preserve its lien on the goods. This shewed precisely what kind of agent Mr Davison was. By an agent was meant in one sense any man who did something for somebody else, but the legal or mercantile sense was that he was one who did legal or mercantile acts on behalf and by authority of his principal. On this point he asked that the evidence of Mr Beato and Mr Davison might be contrasted. The former's fitted in with every circumstance of the case (and it was natural that the two should enter into the relation that existed), whilst the other's evidence was improbable. He equivocated and shuffled. He didn't know if he had made up his mind to be an agent; whether he was or was not; nor had he even considered the possibility of his being one, though he, to the annoyance of his Counsel, said "he did Mr Beato's business." Such statements were the most important of all. He admitted that he (and not the accountant) headed the accounts "O. B. C." He "never thought of Mr Beato in the matter," and yet proposed to enter into an arbitration with him in respect of the charges. This was against common reason. The statement that Mr Beato was a speculator, and not a merchant, was in contradiction to his own evidence. What was a merchant but a person who bought and sold in hope of a profit? Mr Beato did that. Mr Davison did sell some goods, he admitted, no doubt, and he was a very dear bargain

to Mr Beato, not doing sufficient to entitle him to anything beyond the very minimum of remuneration. The next point was with respect to the loan and the circumstances under which it was made. These showed that neither of these parties ever intended the Bank should be liable in the first instance. For his part he did not think storekeepers had any common law lien for storage of goods; they might by custom; but he doubted if Yokohama had existed long enough to constitute such a custom. It had been held that a wharfinger had no common law lien on goods left in his possession.

His Honour.—The books don't mention a godown keeper, but there are warehousing cases where liens were allowed.

Mr Dickins.—There might possibly be some old cases in which that might be held to be the law, but it was not now. If a person altered, changed or worked up an article to its improvement he had a lien on it till paid for it; but if a horse was sent to be kept at livery the keeper had no lien.

His Honour.—It seems to me that a man has a natural lien for storage charges which are agreed upon.

Mr Dickins.—The owner of a field has no lien on a cow for pasture by P. 697 of *Tudor's Cases*. All specific liens are favoured by law, but where a bailee does not confer additional value he has no lien. Even with regard to wharfingers, a lien is not granted except custom exists.

The Judge.—It was *de facto*. He thought this came very near it. He was decidedly of opinion he had a lien.

Mr Dickins asked for one single case to prove that a warehouseman had a lien, but even supposing a lien existed, it did not give plaintiff right to sue the O.B.C., but only to retain the goods. When the loan was made the goods were given up by the C. M. Bank to Mr Beato, and possession transferred to him. He then advised Mr Robertson of their being deposited with the plaintiff who was to hold them so as to preserve the Bank's lien. Under those circumstances it must be held that Mr Beato was the owner of the goods. To whom did the plaintiff give credit? He asked the Jury to decide what was the real intent of Mr Davison? Was it to look to Mr Beato for the charges? Certainly it was, and he could not now turn round and ask the Bank to be primarily responsible for the charges.

The Judge.—Up to that time, of course, he claims on Mr Beato; but the moment he takes them for the Bank surely he is their agent.

Mr Dickins.—The mere fact of Mr Davison consenting to the request of Mr Beato does not give him any claim against the Bank. There was no consideration moving from the Bank, but there was already one from Mr Beato, the which plaintiff was already bound by.

His Honour.—What is that in substance different from other proceedings of the same kind?

Mr. Dickins.—There is no difference: in all cases, of course, a bank may have to act under some ultimate responsibility. A good deal was based on the letters of the bank. The documents signed by Mr Davison posterior to his undertaking to hold the goods shewed no ambiguity on their face. If nothing was admitted to explain the bank letters, nothing ought to be admitted to explain these receipts given by Mr Davison yet an explanation was allowed to be put in and Mr Davison said that they were merely formal for the guidance of the bank and himself. Each receipt went on to say the goods were held to the Banks' order. Nothing was said about charges, and therefore it meant that the goods were to be handed over to the bank on presentation of its order. Those receipts nullify the letters of the bank, the former showing the goods were received from Beato and held at his request at the Banks order. The agency is undoubtedly. The letter of the 18th June, says "pending the settlement of Mr Beato's account we hand you particulars of deliveries." Another letter dated 19th August. "We look to you in the first instance for the payment of charges, having acted under your instructions." At the end of this plaintiff, as if struck with astonishment at his own audacity, added a note of admiration (Mr Marks: That's a gook, my lord). He asked the jury to take the whole series of letters under consideration in deciding the case. Then if by the letters the bank was liable the custom of hypothecations was shown by all the witnesses to be this, that the bank was never had recourse to for charges unless in default of payment by the borrower, it then acted under the clauses of the hypothecation form and made absolute its property in the goods under lien to it. By English law there was only bailment of the goods under specific lien, with power of sale in certain events. It was an imperfect hypothecation.

His Honour expressed his opinion that it was a mortgage.

Mr Dickins objected to that ruling, and continued that the evidence and custom was clear that the Bank was not looked to in the first instance, nor until the owner of the goods refused to pay. The evidence of Mr Whitall and Mr Kingdon was to the same effect. They looked to the goods for payment and then to the party who took delivery of the goods. As to whom that was a confusion arose.

His Honour.—Could there be any doubt that the person who gave the order was the person who took delivery?

Mr Dickins.—That person, it was perfectly plain, was not the person who took delivery. Mr Whitall says he looked to the par-

ty, who took delivery of the goods as responsible for payment. I deliver to whomsoever the Bank sends to take delivery,—that is to the purchaser. The evidence of Mr Kingdon is pretty much to the same effect—that he would not deliver to the person who brought the order unless he paid the charges. In hastily conducted mercantile transactions the ordinary custom must be taken into account; and that was that the borrower paid the charges and the Bank was not resorted to, till he failed to do so. (Mr Beato has always been ready to do so upon having a proper account). With regard to the third point, the agreement as to the charges being paid by Beato, it was clearly corroborated by the evidence of Mr Robertson and the circumstances and probabilities of the case. Mr Robertson (though he did not recollect the precise circumstances) recalls that such an agreement was come to. At the meeting both implied the goods were free of all charges, Mr Davison acting as agent and spokesman for Mr Beato, and it was distinctly agreed that the charges past and to come should be settled by Mr Beato. Was it likely the Bank would enter into any other arrangement especially as Mr Davison was the agent of Mr Beato? If the Bank had the slightest notion of any liability attaching to it, or that in event of its attaching, they would have been exorbitant, it would have sought other and cheaper storage. Had that been the case, Mr Davison would have lost all his storage charges, and lost his commission on sales, which fact showed what was really the consideration for the little trouble he was at in preserving the Bank's lien. Surely the Bank would not advance money to buy a liability.

His Honour.—But they do advance on similar terms every day. Of course they take the risk of being called on to pay on depreciation of goods and protect themselves accordingly.

Mr Dickens reiterated that the custom was that the Bank should not be proceeded against. As to the delivery order, he cited a case where the wharfinger claimed a lien on goods to which the owner did not object. The owner sold the goods, notice of the sale was given to the wharfinger, and the vendee left them in his possession for some time. When he demanded the goods the wharfinger demanded his charge which the vendee refused to pay, and the question of lien was raised. It was there shown that the wharfinger could not claim any lien after the goods had been sold. Here, after hypothecation, the owner gave notice to the storer, and after that notice, the keeper could not have a lien on the goods.

His Honour.—I suppose there was no further agreement to pay.

Mr Marks.—He held it as a gratuitous bailee.

His Honour.—This is a direction by the Bank, which is accepted as an agreement by the other side.

Mr Dickens.—That is not the agreement. There is no consideration. Each letter of the Bank directing storage must be read with the corresponding receipt, and then it would be seen that the real agreement was that Mr Davison should receive a certain amount of goods from, and store them on behalf of, Mr Beato, but hold them to the order of the Bank. The clause in the letter of hypothecation was simply for use when the owner failed to find a godown or neglected to pay expenses of storage. With regard to lot 37, no evidence was produced to show that Mr Beato ever let the property to Mr Davison, whilst it was shown Mr Beato paid rent for it. Mr Davison had not stored some of the goods at all. Mr Beato had done so and in his own godown.

The Judge.—You have not proved he cannot deliver them to-morrow.

Mr Dickens.—If he goes to our godown, we turn him off the premises. He cannot deliver them.

The Judge.—I don't know that, and the jury know nothing about it.

Mr Dickens argued that the storage of the goods on lot 37 could not be charged for. The only delivery orders signed by the Bank, were given subsequent to the rapture, but goods were delivered to Mr Beato without the order of the Bank, so that there again Mr Davison had failed in his duty. This was an action for a balance of account and not to recover charges. Mr Davison was no factor of the Bank's; but the salesman of the goods for Beato. The action was completely unnecessary, another is still pending for settlement of the accounts in this case. Had that been heard, this would not have arisen. If the jury decided against defendant the present courteous mercantile relations between banker and customer would have to cease and business have to be done on a more rigid and unbending system. The questions for the jury were:

1st.—Whether Mr Davison was Mr Beato's Agent or not.

2nd.—Whether the Bank was under responsibility as a third party.

3rd.—If it authorised Mr Davison to sell on account of the Bank so as to entitle him to commission on behalf of the Bank.

4th.—If the Bank was liable for any charges at all, taking into consideration the circumstances of the case.

5th.—Whether the Bank was liable under the special agreement.

Lastly, If the Bank was liable for the charges prior to the loan of the \$45,000

Mr Marks enquired if the Court or jury had made up their

minds for a verdict for the plaintiff, and not receiving an affirmative answer, put the case thus: That the Bank holding bulky goods as security, placed them in the hands of a third party to ensure inviolability. Now came the question who was to pay? Surely it was not expected plaintiff should work for nothing at all. In his pretty classical allusion his learned friend had forgotten Brutus, who, in this case, was Mr John Robertson, for he had certainly murdered Cesar (Mr Beato). For whose advantages were the goods stored? for that of the lenders of the money, the Bank. It was not possible for it to get out of a liability created by itself, and authorising plaintiff to take land and store. As to Mr Elder's evidence, as from the Bank it meant nothing, he could only put it down to overzeal on its behalf. So with Mr Thompson's. Both witnesses came to Court convinced that Mr Davison couldn't and shouldn't be, their agent, he wasn't, and they stuck to it. But it was established beyond a proof. Was the instrument of hypothecation also a mere form, meaning nothing? Could it be doubted that from that the Bank considered itself liable and thence took every precaution to prevent the charges falling on itself. Only recently the charges alone on certain goods were not paid by the sale of the goods hypothecated. The evidence of Mr Whittall, Mr Kingdon and Mr Blakeway shewed that the lender of the money had to pay and that the goods were his security. This was according to usage and according to common sense. Mr Stransome, though he might be of excellent moral character, was hardly an expert to be taken in contradiction to the statements. The accounts certainly ought to have been rendered more regularly but Mr Davison had been unfortunate in his clerks. There had never been any suspicion that trouble would arise till Mr Beato began to show the cloven foot when he at once called in Mr Talbot, who at once told him he must go to the O. B. C. As to no consideration appearing, none need appear in the case of a contract. A confidence entertained was sufficient to create a legal duty in respect of it. There was a legal obligation towards the Bank, and for that plaintiff was entitled to be paid. As for the alleged agency, the idea was preposterous. Mr Davison could not be possibly the agent of both parties at once. How could he hold the goods and at the same time be Mr Beato's agent and so have an interest to get rid of the goods—which the law presumed he might? If Mr Davison was Mr Beato's agent, the goods in his custody would be ostensibly in Mr Beato's possession; and in the event of his bankruptcy, would go to his assignees and the bank would be nowhere. The question of charges would have to go to a reference. They had been driven and hounded to the action, and the community of Yokohama owed a debt of gratitude to him for refusing to be bullied into submission by an autocratic Bank.

His Honour in summing up said:—Gentlemen of the jury as no answer was put in in this case, it was a matter of doubt as to what defence would be set up. Certain evidence which you have heard you will remember it was agreed should be set aside, and it was understood that the only main question to be brought before you was as to the general liability of the defendant for the charges which were claimed by the plaintiff. The facts I need hardly recapitulate. There was nothing very extraordinary about them one way or the other. Mr Davison is the custodian of some of the goods of Mr Beato and during that time Beato applies to the Bank through Davison for a loan, which he gets. Davison is then entrusted by the Bank with the goods. It matters not where they were or in whose possession before that time. They happened to be with him. The fact is the Bank entrusted him with the goods to keep upon the usual conditions which Banks or lenders of money impose on those who keep their goods under similar circumstances. With regard to the question whether Mr Davison was agent for Mr Beato, unquestionably he seems to have been agent for him in many respects previous to that time; but I must tell you I think it is quite plain the moment the Bank constituted him their custodian, he was their agent. It matters not what agency he may have carried on for Mr Beato in former times, only after that he could do nothing for Mr Beato which was antagonistic to his agency for the Bank. For his services in that capacity, unquestionably he had a right to expect payment, and to be paid. It is a case of constant occurrence. There is an amply implied agreement to pay what should be right and proper and to reimburse him such charges as they expressly authorised him to make or incur. It is true at the first interviews there doesn't seem to have been anything said about charges but under the letters which subsequently passed there is the usual authorization in ordinary form to pay charges. In fact there was nothing in this procedure to differ so far as I can see from any other procedure of the same kind. Under these circumstances, the law seems to be plain. The Bank having authorised him to keep these goods for them, was responsible to him for all the fair and usual charge; there was an implied agreement to pay those charges and disbursements during that time. The question for you to consider really is whether such an agreement did exist; and if so, whether plaintiff has neglected his undertaking in any way or has neglected the duty put upon him? The only defence can be that he has not performed such duty, but no such

defence has been attempted to be set up. We have been led through an extraordinary labyrinth of affairs between the parties and other people, which for the most part seems to me to bear but slightly, if at all, on the real merits of the case. From the evidence it is pretty plain that Mr Robertson took a lively interest in the sale of the goods and that he constantly conferred with both Davison and Beato, and thus knew how everything was going on. And it is quite natural that no accounts of charges should have been sent to him; because, as he and Mr Beato say, there was an understanding Beato should pay the charges—I suppose that is the usual way in which the thing is gone—but if Beato did not do so, then Mr Robertson would be entitled to charge him with them, and pay himself out of the proceeds of the sales. If by agreement Beato discharged them, then the debt remained exactly where it was originally. Therefore there is nothing really to be made out of that. It is all perfectly consistent with its being a case in which the legal liabilities were not altered in the smallest degree. I lay down to you that the person primarily liable in this case is the person who makes the agreement with the storeroom—that is, the lender. If the owner of the goods does not choose to pay or neglects to do so, or declines, or cannot arrange, or is unable to pay for their storage, then the godown-keeper has his resource against the lender. And I may say that I think the lender is the only person against whom he has any legal resource. Mr Beato had not subsequently to the time of the transfer of the goods to the defendants agreed or promised to pay anything, and it would be questionable whether he would be liable to any action whatever for the safekeeping of those goods while they belonged to him. With regard to the charges for commission on sale, it has been stated that Mr Beato and Mr Davison undertook to settle these things between themselves. This certainly leaves it rather vague; but primarily the Bank had a right to agree what commission its factor should have, but it seems to have declined to do so.

Mr Dickins.—Do you rule the Bank had a right to take the sale out of Mr Beato's hands?

Mr Marks.—Surely, my Lord, it is most unusual for a Counsel to interrupt the summing up in this way.

The Judge.—He may ask questions.

Mr Dickins.—I only want to know, whether the ruling of the Court is as I understand it, that the mortgagor or pledgee has a right, before default in the payment of whatever advances have been made to the owner of the goods had been made, to take their sale and disposition out of the borrower's hands?

His Honour.—I don't say so. I say by arrangement with the borrower, the Bank may sell the goods. It must call on the borrower to pay, but it might sell next day; but that is not the way in which business is conducted; with the consent of the borrower, the sale goes on.

Mr Dickins.—Then in this particular case, your direction is that Mr Beato had given consent to the Bank to sell?

The Judge.—I leave it to the jury to find, and if the whole thing was conducted in the way in which such affairs are usually conducted with the consent of both parties. I should presume the Bank would be bound by any arrangement that was made. The whole affair has been so muddled up, we don't clearly see what was done, witnesses are not clear enough about that matter. All I can see is that Mr Robertson and Mr Beato knew everything that went on. I think I have adverted to the principal points. Many points appear to me to split the matter up, and I put it to you in the plainest and simplest way. If you find the Bank did entrust Davison with the custody of these goods in the ordinary way and if he has fulfilled his duty in that respect and you find there is no proof to the contrary, you must find for the plaintiff.

After retiring for nearly an hour, the jury gave the following verdict.

1st.—We find that the defendants are liable for all the usual charges made by a godown keeper, (namely, landing duty, godown rent and fire insurance) for all goods landed for and on their account.

2nd.—We also find the defendants are liable for godown rent and fire insurance on goods transferred to them from the Chartered Mercantile Bank from the date of transfer.

We also find defendants are not liable for commission on the sale of goods.

Mr Dickins applied that costs might abide the decision of the referees. It might be that there was nothing due.

His Honour.—The only question was whether the Bank were liable to the charges. Costs must follow the verdict.

Mr Dickins gave notice of appeal.

U. S. CONSULAR COURT.

Before Gen. T. B. VAN BUREN, U. S. Consul-General.

Tuesday, October 20th, 1874.

Charles West and W. H. Thompson were charged with being concerned in the attempt to burn down the Yedo Hotel on the 1st of this month, as declared in the affidavit of the proprietress of the Hotel.

Mr F. W. Marks was for the prosecution. Mr G. P. Ness for the defence.

Mr Ness again applied that the prisoners might be admitted to bail. Arson, he contended, though originally no doubt punishable with death by the American Common Law, was now dealt with by modified penalties by the State Laws, and inasmuch as it was not a capital offence he claimed for the accused the right of bail. This was necessary in order to allow them fair opportunity to collect evidence and to prepare their defence. Mr Ness asked that the amount of bail should be moderate.

Mr Marks acquiesced in the non-capital quality of the offence, and in the power of the Court to accept bail; but the amount of this bail, he thought, should be high. The offence was most atrocious, and due-means should be taken to insure the presence of the accused to answer the charge against them. He suggested that at least \$10,000 should be required.

Mr Ness pointed out that to ask so large a bail was tantamount to a refusal. Rule No. 17, provided for moderate bail being required.

His Honour decided that it was within the discretion of the Court to admit bail. He would, therefore, in view of the nature of the offence, require the sum of \$5,000 surely from each of the accused.

Mr Ness said the surety would be provided.

The case will be heard on the 28th instant.

II. B. M. CONSULAR COURT.

Before RUSSELL ROBERTSON, Esq., Counsel.

October 22nd, 1874.

Montel, a seaman of the British vessel *Noelley*, was charged with stabbing Walter Payne, a fellow seaman. The prisoner pleaded guilty.

Mr Williams, Chief Officer of the vessel, deposed that on Wednesday at noon he witnessed an alteration between the accused and Payne and saw the former struck. He subsequently heard that Payne had been stabbed, and seizing the accused took the knife from him. The wound was not severe.

Barrett, a seaman, said the quarrel arose from the accused having intentionally dropped the "stage" upon Payne's foot as they were getting it on board. He saw the accused stab him.

Captain Limmer deposition that on hearing that a man had been stabbed he went forward. He found Payne in the condition described and having dressed his wound put the accused in irons. Payne was sent to the Hospital.

Friday, October 23rd, 1874.

The case of *REGINA versus MONTEL* was resumed. The deposition of the wounded man having been taken,

Dr. Balliston testified to the nature of the wound which, he stated, had narrowly escaped an artery.

The Accused made a statement of the circumstances and explained that he had used his knife in retaliation. He was committed for trial.

IN THE U. S. CONSULAR GENERAL COURT.

Before Gen. T. B. VAN BUREN, Consul General.

Friday, October 23rd, 1874.

SUJAWA vs. CHIPMAN, STONE & CO.

The plaintiff in this case claimed damages for an alleged breach of contract by the defendants.

It appeared that the defendants had contracted with the plaintiff to deliver to him, within four months, 140 cases of mathematical instruments at \$4.50 each, paying \$50 bargain money, and as they had not arrived at the expiration of the period defined he refused to take them. The plaintiff had, it seemed, made a contract with one of the Government Departments, and in consequence of his failure to carry it out was liable to a penalty of 5 per cent.

On the part of the defendants, it was shown by Mr Dickins that Messrs Chipman, Stone & Co. had alleged the impossibility of executing the order within four months unless the instruments could be found in stock in London, and that they were not in stock which involved the delay incidental to manufacturing them. The plaintiff had declined to take the cases on their arrival, or to receive back the \$50 tendered to him by the defendants. The instruments had been sold for \$4.50. Mr. Dickins contended that even on the supposition that the contract had been broken the defendant could only claim the difference in value of the instruments between the date of the contract and the date of delivery, with interest on \$50.

His Honour thought a breach of contract had been committed though no evidence was produced to shew a difference in value of the goods contracted for. He would deliver judgment on a future day.

[Oct. 24, 1874.]

AT LONDON, FOR YOKOHAMA.—
 AT LIVERPOOL, FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIODO.—“Mora.”
 AT LIVERPOOL, FOR YOKOHAMA —
 AT HAMBURG FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIODO.—“Mathilde.”

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.*Trains leave Shinbashi (Yedo) at the following hours:—*

A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON.	
7.0	8.15	9.30	10.45	12.0	
F.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
1.15	2.30	3.45	5.0	6.15	7.30 10.0

Trains leave Yokohama at the following hours:—

A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON.	
7.0	8.15	9.30	10.45	12.0
P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
1.15	2.30	3.45	5.0	6.15 7.30 10.0

NEXT MAIL DUE FROM

	Per	Date
HONGKONG AND EUROPE.....	M. M. Str.	Oct. 28th
AMERICA.....	P. M. S. S.	
HONGKONG AND EUROPE.....	P. & O. Str.	Nov. 3d.
SHANGHAI, HIODO & NAGASAKI	P. M. S. S.	
HAKODATE	P. M. S. S.	

NEXT MAIL LEAVES FOR

	Per	Date
HONGKONG.....	P. M. S. S.	
HONGKONG AND EUROPE.....	M. M. Str.	Oct. 27th
HONGKONG AND EUROPE.....	P. & O. Str.	Nov. 3d.
SHANGHAI, HIODO & NAGASAKI	P. M. S. S.	Oct. 29th
AMERICA	P. M. S. S.	Nov. 6th

TH “JAPAN MAIL.”*A Daily, Weekly and Fortnightly Journal.*

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CHURCH SERVICE.

English Church,	9 A.M.	11 A.M.	5.30 P.M.
American, at No. 38,.....	11	,	
French Church,.....	8.30	"	10 A.M.

NOTICE.

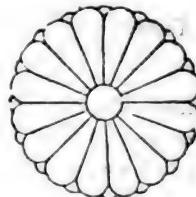
THE Committee appointed at the Public Meeting of the 21st ultimo, invite the attendance of Foreign Residents at a Public Meeting to be held in the Chamber of Commerce Rooms (lent for the occasion), at 3 P.M., on WEDNESDAY NEXT, the 28th instant, to discuss the question of Municipal Government.

For the Committee.

A. J. WILKIN.

Yokohama, October 24, 1874.

td.



[TRANSLATION.]

NOTIFICATION.

NOTICE Boards written in Japanese, English and French, and indicating the limits beyond which Foreigners are not allowed to pass, have been posted at the River Ferries and other places in Tokio Fu forming said limits.

KANAGAWA KENCHO.

May 20, 1874.

6ms.

METEOROLOGICAL
LATITUDE. 35° 25' 41" North.**OBSERVATIONS.**

LONGITUDE. 189° 39' 0" East.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 9 A.M. LOCAL TIME.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Hygrometer.						Wind.		During past 24 hrs.					
		Barometer.	Attached Thermometer.	Dry bulb.	Wet bulb.	Dew Point.	Elastic force of Vapour.	Humidity 0—1.	Direction.	Force in lbs per sq. ft.	Cloud. 0—10.	Max. in air.	Min. in air.	Mean in air.	Rain in Inches.	Ozone.
Sat.	Oct. 17	30.08	59.0 59.0	55.0	51.0	.388	.776	N.N.W.	.11	10	57.5	48.0	52.7	.00	2.
Sun.	” 18	29.95	58.0 54.0	52.0	50.4	.360	.876	N.N.E.	.15	10	59.5	52.0	55.7	.60	2.
Mon.	” 19	30.36	54.0 55.0	50.5	46.5	.316	.730	N.	.35	0	61.0	42.0	51.5	.00	2.
Tues.	” 20	30.22	52.5 51.0	48.0	44.5	.29	.774	N.N.W.	.11	9	56.5	41.0	48.7	.00	1.
Wed.	” 21	29.44	62.5 58.0	56.5	55.5	.44	.914	N. W.	1.10	9	54.5	48.0	51.2	2.16	5.
Thurs.	” 22	30.05	58.5 59.0	54.5	51.0	.37	.749	N.	.65	5	70.0	49.5	59.7	.00	3.
Fri.	” 23	30.38	56.0 54.0	52.0	50.5	.36	.875	N. W.	.03	9	70.0	49.0	59.5	.00	2.
Mean		30.06	57.2 55	52.0	50.0	.36	813		.35	7	61.2	47.0	54.1	.39	2.

CAMP, Yokohama, October 23d, 1874.

J. H. SANDWITH,—Lieut.,
R. M. L. I.Original from
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

YOKOHAMA, OCTOBER 24TH, 1874.

Cotton Fabrics.—There has been but little change in the market for manufactured goods, and rates vary but slightly from our last quotations. Sales of *Shirtings* have been on a large scale (some 70,000 to 80,000 pieces, probably, having changed hands within the closing fortnight), and stocks are now only moderate. A small business has been done in 6 lbs. *T-Cloth* which are only in limited supply here. *Velvets* are in less active demand (owing, it is presumable, to contracts made with Hongkong), but prices are unchanged. *Turkey Red* have been in better demand and have brought better prices, and *Taffachelass* has been ready of sale at rates which are fully maintained.

Cotton Yarns.—We can only report a limited market. Sales have barely maintained their average figure and prices, except for the best chocks, are either yielding or stationary.

Woollens.—The Woollen market presents no new feature. A good current demand continues to prevail for *Plain Orleans* and *Italian Cloth*, but transactions in these staples as well as in *Mousselines* are of no great importance owing to a scarcity of suitable qualities. *Presidents* and *Pilot Cloths* are enquired for and have experienced a rise in rates.

Iron and Metal.—The iron market continues very heavy. Sales are only on a small scale, business being restricted to purchases for current requirements.

Sugar.—Formosa Brown Sugar has continued to advance, and the market closes at \$5.00 to \$5.15, with no stock in first hands. The *Delphin*, which arrived on the 16th instant, has added 5,500 piculs to stocks. The cargo was sold "to arrive."

Kerosene is somewhat lighter in stock, but the market is depressed by the large quantity lying unsold at Nagasaki.

QUOTATIONS FOR ARTICLES OF IMPORT.

GOODS.	PRICES.	GOODS.	PRICES.
Cotton Piece Goods.			
Gray Shirtings:—			
7 lbs. 38½ yds. 30 in. per pec.	\$2.00 to \$2.17½	Plain Mousseline do Laine .. 30 yds 30 in	0.19½ to 0.21
8 " " 38½ " 44 in. "	2.40 to 2.55	Figured do. .. 30 yds. 30 in	0.28 to 0.32
8 lbs. 4 to 8 lbs. 6 " ditto 39 in. "	2.40 to 2.65	Multicolored do. .. 30 yds 30 in	0.30 to 0.40
9 lbs. " " 44 in. "	2.92 to 3.15	Cloth, all wool plain or fancy, 48 in. to 52 in	1.00 to 1.10
White Shirtings:—		Presidents 54 in. to 56 in	0.90 to 1.02½
56 to 60 reed 40 yds. 35 in. nominal "	2.50 to 2.60	Pilots 54 in. to 56 in	0.55 to 0.65
64 to 72 " ditto. " "	2.70 to 2.85	Union 54 in. to 56 in	0.70 to 0.95
T. Cloth:—6 lbs.	1.50 to 1.60	Blankets, scarlet & green 7 to 8 lbs. per lb	0.45 to 0.50
7 " " " "	1.90 to 2.00		
Drills, English—15 lbs. " " "	3.20 to 3.40		
Handkerchiefs Assorted per doz.	0.45 to 0.80		
Broodles & Spots (White) per pec.	nominal.		
ditto (Dyed) " "			
Turkey Reds 25 yds. 30 in. 2—3 lb per lb	0.87½ to 1.00	Iron flat and round per pcpl	4.00 to 4.50
Velvets (Black) " "	9.00 to 10.00	" nail rod assorted "	4.00 to 4.00
Victoria Lawns 12 yds. 42 in. .. per pec	0.90 to 1.05	" hoop "	4.70 to 4.80
Taffachelass single west 12 yds. 43 in. "	2.75 to 2.95	" sheet... "	5.00 to 5.50
ditto (double west) " "		" wire "	9.70 to \$9.80
Cotton Yarns.			
No. 16 to 24 " " " .. per picul.	\$34.75 to 38.50	" pig "	2.40 to 2.50
Reverse ... " " " "	38.00 to 38.50	Lead "	7.00 to 7.50
" 28 to 32 " " " "	38.00 to 40.75	Tin Plates... per box	9.00 to 9.50
" 38 to 42 " small stock. "	42.00 to 47.00	SUGAR.—Formosa in Bag per picul	5.00 to 5.15
Woollens & Woollen Mixtures.			
Plain Orleans 40—42 yds. 32 in.	5.90 to 8.10	in Basket nom.... "	4.90 to 5.00
Figured Orleans 29—30 yds. 31 in.	4.50 to 5.50	China No. 1 Ping-fah "	8.40 to 8.50
Italian Cloth 30 yds. 32 in.	0.25 to 0.36	do. No. 2 Ching-pak "	7.80 to 8.20
Camlet Cords 29—30 yds. 32 in.	6.25 to 7.40	do. No. 3 Ke-pak "	7.30 to 7.60
Camlets Assd. 56—58 yds. 31 in	18.50 to 19.00	do. No. 4 Kook-fah "	6.50 to 7.10
Lastings Japan 29—30 yds. 32 in.	14.00 to 16.00	do. No. 5 Kong-fuw "	5.50 to 6.30
		do. No. 6 E-pak "	5.10 to 5.50
		Swatow... "	4.10 to 4.20
		Daitoong "	4.10 to 4.20
		Sugar Candy... "	9.50 to 11.00
		Raw Cotton (Shanghai new) .. "	14.25 to 14.50
		Rice Japan... "	3.15
		Kerosene per case.	3.40 to 3.50

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE. EXPORTS.

Silk.—There had been a moderate demand at previous rates when, at the beginning of last week, very large purchases were made, especially by one firm.

Settlements since the 14th instant, are about 750 bales of Hanks and 150 of Oshiu, and we have to report a further advance in prices of \$10 to \$20.

The stock is reduced to 300 bales.

Silkworm Eggs.—Total arrivals since the beginning of the Season are 1,700,000 cards, including 150,000 reported to be in stock in Yedo.

There being sufficient evidence that a portion of the production was in excess of the consumption of the world, a resolution on the part of the Japanese to destroy by fire their superfluous stock was no doubt an extreme but, on the whole, a legitimate measure, and they might have made it very effective indeed. But, instead of carrying it out in good time they waited till about 400,000 cards had been sold at very low rates; instead of burning at once 700,000 or 800,000 cards and resolutely closing the market during the process, they resumed business yesterday after a nominal interruption of about 15 days, during which only 460,000 cards were destroyed. The whole affair has been so bungled that it has had so far very little influence on prices. Some 50,000 cards were bought yesterday at from \$0.40 to \$0.65 for Annual Green and White.

Total Settlements are estimated at 600,000 cards against 700,000 last year at the same date.

Tea.—A brisker demand has sprung up in our Tea market consequent on receipt of more encouraging telegraphic advices from New York and a fair amount of business has been done, strengthening prices, but establishing but little alteration in quotations.

During closing week piculs 4,500, mostly of the higher grades, have changed hands, making our settlements for the period since the departure of last American mail some piculs 6,500.

Supplies so far continue abundant. Arrivals to this port for the season to date amount to fully piculs 100,000 or very nearly equal to our total Export for Season 1873-74. We may yet expect 20,000 to 25,000 piculs further to come on the market unless affairs in New York take a very different turn.

Common Teas still are in very limited supply and the mystery is what the producers can have done with them this season, although a portion has been evidently mixed off with the better grades.

EXPORTS.

GOODS.	PRICES.	LAID DOWN AND SOLD IN LONDON. £x. 6m. a. st 4s. 2d.		LAID DOWN AND SOLD IN LYONS. £x. st 5. 3s. @ 6 m. a.	
		per picul			
Silk:					
HANKS.	Extra	\$620.00	23s. 5d. to 23s. 1d.	frs. 65	
	and Best No. 1 to 2 ...	\$590.00 to \$610.00	22s. 4d. to 23s. 1d.	frs. 62 to frs. 64	
	Good No. 2 ...	\$560.00 to \$580.00	21s. 3d. to 22s. 0d.	frs. 59 to frs. 61	
	Shinshiu Medium No. 2½ ...	\$520.00 to \$540.00	19s. 10d. to 20s. 7d.	frs. 55 to frs. 57	
"	Common No. 3 ...	\$49.00 to \$510.00	18s. 9d. to 19s. 6d.	frs. 52 to frs. 54	
"	Inferior ...	\$450.00 to \$480.00	17s. 5d. to 18s. 6d.	frs. 48 to frs. 51	
Oshiu	Extra				
	Best No. 1	\$560.00 to \$590.00	21s. 3d. to 22s. 4d.	frs. 59 to frs. 62	
	Good	\$530.00 to \$550.00	20s. 2d. to 21s. 0d.	frs. 56 to frs. 58	
	Medium	\$490.00 to \$520.00	18s. 9d. to 19s. 10d.	frs. 52 to frs. 55	
	Inferior ...				
KAKEDA	Best	\$580.00 to \$620.00	22s. 0d. to 23s. 5d.	frs. 61 to frs. 65	
HAMATSKI	...				
SODAI	Medium				
ETOHESEN	Best				
Tea:					
Common	... ... ...	\$26.00 to 29.00			
Good Common	... ... ...	\$30.00 to 34.00			
Medium	... ... ...	\$35.00 to 38.00			
Good Medium	... ... ...	\$39.00 to 41.00			
Fine	... ... ...	\$43.00 to 47.00			
Finest	... ... ...	\$48.00 to 51.00			
Choice	... ... ...	\$55.00 upwards.			
Choicest	... ... ...	None			
Sundries:					
Mushrooms	... ... ...	\$51.00 to 5.00			
Isinglass	... ... ...	\$25.00 to 46.00			
Sharks' Fins	... ... ...	\$28.00 to 48.00			
White Wax	... ... ...	\$13.00 to 14.00			
Bees Do.	... ... ...	\$10.00 to 47.00			
Cuttle fish	... ... ...	\$12.00 to 21.00			
Seaweed	... ... ...	\$1.10 to 2.80			
Gallnuts	... ... ...	\$10.50 to 11.00			
Tobacco	... ... ...	\$6.50 to 9.50			
Sulphur	... ... ...	\$3.00 to 3.75			
Wheat	... ... ...	\$1.20 to 1.60			
Shellfish	... ... ...	\$18.00 to 38.00			
Camphor	... ... ...	\$15.50 to 16.50			
Béche de Mer	... ... ...	\$19.00 to 55.00			
Ginseng, 50 to 100 pieces	... ...	\$3.00 to 4.25			
100 to 200 "	... ...	\$1.80 to 2.75			

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

Exchange.—With a fair demand for remittance Sterling rates have somewhat declined during the past week, but again close steady at quotations.

Gold Yen continue firm with but little doing while **Satz** have somewhat receded.

Rates close as follows:—

On London, Bank, 6 Months'.....	4s. 1d. to 3
" " Sight	
" " Private, 6 months.....	4s. 2d.
" Paris, Bank Bills 6 months	5.28
" Private	5.33-4
" Shanghai Bank Bills on demand.....	73½
Private Bills 10 days sight	73½

On Hongkong Bank Bills on demand	4 per cent discount.
Private Bills 10 days sight	4 " "
" San Francisco Bank Bills on demand	101 "
30 days' sight Private....	103 "
" New York Bank Bills on demand...	101 "
30d. a. Private.....	106 "
Gold Yen.....	410½
Kinsatz	418½ to 414

MISCELLANEOUS.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation.

Paid-up Capital..... 5,000,000 Dollars.
Reserve Fund 1,000,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—Hon. R. ROWETT, Esq.
AD. ANDRE, Esq. J. F. CORDRS, Esq.
E. R. BELLIOS, Esq. W. LEIMANN, Esq.
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HONGKONG..... JAMES GREIG, Esq.

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SHANGHAI EWEN CAMERON, Esq.
YOKOHAMA T. JACKSON, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

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HONGKONG.	FOOCHOW.
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BOMBAY.	AMOY.
CALCUTTA.	SAIGON.

YOKOHAMA BRANCH.

INTEREST ALLOWED

ON Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per Annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:—

For 3 Months.....	3 per cent per Annum.
" 6 "	4 per cent. "
" 12 "	5 per cent. "

Local Bills Discounted.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the Chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

HERBERT COPE,
Acting Manager.

Yokohama, May 1, 1874.

LOST.**From on Board the "Vancouver,"
A TRUNK,**

WITH A YELLOWISH COVER,

Believed to have been delivered by mistake to a fellow Passenger, who will kindly communicate with the

OFFICE OF THIS PAPER.

Yokohama, October 14, 1874. tf.

CAUTION.**BETTS'S PATENT CAPSULES.**

—:0:—

The public are respectfully cautioned that BETTS'S Patent Capsules are being Infringed.

BETTS'S name is upon every Capsule he makes for the leading Merchants at home and abroad, and he is the ONLY INVENTOR and SOLE MAKER in the United Kingdom.

Manufactories:—1, Wharf-road, City-road, London, and Bordeaux, France.

Yokohama, 6th July, 1874.

12m

MISCELLANEOUS.

**CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S
CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES
ALL WARRANTED OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.**

PICKLES, SAUCES, SYRUPS.

JAMS, IN TINS AND JARS.

ORANGE MARMALADE, TART FRUITS, DESSERT FRUITS

RONCONS, LISBON APRICOTS AND PEACHES.

MUSTARD, VINEGAR

FRUITS IN BRANDY AND NOYEAU.

POTTED MEATS AND FISH.

FRESH SALMON, OYSTERS AND HERRINGS.

KIPPERED SALMON AND HERRINGS.

HERRINGS A LA SARDINE.

PICKLED SALMON.

YARMOUTH BLOATERS.

BLACKWALL WHITEBAIT.

FRESH AND FINDON HADDOCKS.

PURE SALAD OIL.

SOUPS IN PINT AND QUART TINS.

PRESERVED MEATS IN TINS.

EAS, CARROTS, BEANS AND OTHER VEGETABLES

PRESERVED HAMS AND CHEESE.

PRESERVED BACON.

OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGES.

BOLOGNA SAUSAGES.

YORKSHIRE GAME PATES.

YORKSHIRE PORK PATES.

TONGUES, GAME, POULTRY.

PLUM PUDDINGS.

LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Fresh supplies of the above and numerous other table delicacies may always be had from every Storekeeper.

CAUTION.

Jars and Bottles should invariably be destroyed when empty, to prevent the fraud of refilling them with native productions.

Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

Every Cork is branded with Crosse & Blackwell's name.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL

PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN.

SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

At the Paris Exhibition of 1867, THREE Prize Medals were awarded to CROSSE & BLACKWELL, for the marked superiority of their productions.

Yokohama, May 27, 1872.

12ms.

GEORGE FLETCHER & Co.,

BETTS STREET, ST. GEORGE'S EAST, LONDON,

AND

MASSON WORKS, DERBY.

Established over Thirty years as

MAKERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF MACHINERY FOR SUGAR PLANTATIONS AND REFINERIES, and well known all over the world.

Also the ORIGINAL PATENTEEs of the MULTITUBULAR BOILERS FOR THE COPPER WALL.

Multitubular and other Steam Boilers. Cattle Pumps.

Condensing and High Pressure Vacuum Pans with all their accessories.

Steam Engines. Centrifugal Sugar Machine.

Donkey Engines. All kinds of Apparatus for rebuming Animal Charcoal.

Distillery Engines. Copper Run Still for steam or fire.

Air-pump Engines. Light Rails, Axles, and Wheels for Megass.

Wrought Iron Waterwheels. Dippers and Cranes.

Horizontal and Vertical Sugar Improved Feed Injectors (Ejector's).

Mills of every description, with suitable gearing. Cane Pumps.

Cane-juice Pumps. Draining Machinery, with scoop wheels or centrifugal pumps.

Tubular and other steam Clarifiers. Cast and Wrought Iron Tanks.

Sugar Pans, Coolers, &c. Also small Plants (clarifiers and Sugar Boilers extra) to make 2½ tons per day of 12 hours, for £770.

Yokohama, March 21, 1874. tf.

Original from

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

MISCELLANEOUS.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

THIS UNIVERSAL REMEDY now stands the first in public favour and confidence: this result has been acquired by the test of 50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE. These Lozenges may be found on sale in every British Colony, and throughout India and China they have been highly esteemed wherever introduced. For COUGHS, ASTHMA, and all affections of the Throat and Chest, they are the most agreeable and efficacious remedy. They do not contain opium or any other deleterious drug, and may therefore be taken with perfect safety by the most delicate constitution.

Sold in Bottles of various sizes.

KEATING'S BON BONS OR WORM TABLETS

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL OR THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for children. Sold in Tins and Bottles by all Chemists.

CAUTION.—The public are requested to observe that all the above preparation bear the Trade Mark asherein shown.
THOMAS KEATING, LONDON, EXPORT CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST. Indents for pure Drugs and Chemicals carefully executed. TRADE MARK.



Aug. 1. 26ins.

THE GREATEST WONDER OF MODERN TIMES!**HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.**

THESE famous and unrivalled Pills act most powerfully, yet soothingly on the liver and stomach, giving tone, energy, and vigour to these great main springs of life. Females of all ages will find them in all cases to be depended upon. Persons suffering from weak or debilitated constitutions will discover that by the use of this wonderful medicine there is "Health for all." Blood is the fountain of life, and its purity can be maintained by the use of these Pills.

Sir Samuel Baker, in his work entitled "The Nile Tributaries in Abyssinia," speaks of the Pills in the highest terms.

Mr. J. T. Cooper, in his famous "Travels in China," says that when money could not procure for him his necessary requirements, he could always get his wants supplied in exchange for "Holloway's Pills."

THE GREAT CURE ALL!**HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.**

Is a certain remedy for bad legs, bad breasts, and ulcerations of a kind. It acts miraculously in healing ulcerations, curing skin diseases and in arresting and subduing all inflammations. Rubbed on the neck and chest, it exerts the most beneficial influence over asthma, shortness of breath, sore throats, bronchitis, diphtheria, coughs, and colds. In the cure of gout, rheumatism, glandular swellings, and stiff joints, it has no equal. In disorders of the kidneys the Ointment should be most effectually rubbed over the seat of those organs.

THE "MOFUSSIL GUARDIAN,"

Of August 31st, 1872, states that a severe case of that dreadful plague "dengue" was cured in a few hours, by well rubbing the body with Holloway's Ointment.

These remedies are only prepared by the Proprietor, THOMAS HOLLOWAY, 533, Oxford Street, London. Beware of counterfeits that may emanate from the United States.

Yokohama, September 27, 1873.

52 ins.

JAMES WHITFIELD,
CLARINGTON BROOK FORGE AND IRON FOUNDRY,
WIGAN, LANCASHIRE, ENGLAND,

Maker of the celebrated Spades, Shovels, Forks, Miners' Tools, Cart Arms, Bushes; also Small Engines, Mortar Mills, Iron Castings for Collieries, GAS AND IRON WORKS, &c., &c. Dealer in Files, Saws, Steel, Builders' and Mechanics' Tools, Safety Lamps, Hoisting Blocks, Jacks, Anvils, Vices, Bellows, Screws, Bolts, Washers, Rivets, Nails, Safes, Locks, Hinges, and all Ironmongery Goods of best quality as used for home consumption.

Aug. 29, 1ins.

CAUTION.—Merchandise Marks Act.—The celebrated YORKSHIRE RELISH.—Messrs. GOODALL, RACKHOUSE & Co., of Leeds, England, the proprietors of the above-named sauce, having successfully prosecuted certain persons before Alderman Sir R. Gardiner, at the Mansion-house, London, on the 6th June, 1871, for having fraudulently counterfeited their trade mark and label, hereby give notice that they will prosecute all persons pirating their said label and trade mark or infringing their rights in respect to the same.—J. SEYMOUR SALAMAN, Solicitor to the Trade Mark Protection Society, 12, King-street, Cheapside.

Sept. 5, 4ins.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HARRISON & SONS,
EXPORT & GENERAL STATIONERS.

ACCOUNT BOOK MANUFACTURERS,
DIE SINKERS,
SEAL ENGRAVERS,
RELIEF STAMPERS AND ILLUMINATORS,
LETTER PRESS, LITHOGRAPHIC AND COPPERPLATE
PRINTERS.

BOOKSELLERS AND PUBLISHERS,
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO H. M. THE QUEEN,
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES,
THE ROYAL FAMILY,
AND HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT OFFICES.

An Illustrated Catalogue, with Samples of Paper, Specimens of Stamping, &c.,
Sent on Application.

HARRISON & SONS,
59, Pall Mall & 1, St. James' Street,

Printing } 45 & 46, St. Martin's Lane, Charing Cross,
Offices } 15 & 16, Gt. May's Buildings, London.

Yokohama, May 10, 1874.

26ins

"Berkeley, Sept 1869.—Gentlemen, I feel it a duty I owe to you to express my gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by taking 'Norton's Camomile Pills.' I applied to your agent, Mr. Bell, Berkeley, for the abovenamed Pills, for wind in the stomach, from which I suffered excruciating pain for a length of time, having tried nearly every remedy prescribed, but without deriving any benefit at all. After taking two bottles of your valuable pills I was quite restored to my usual state of health. Please give this publicity for the benefit of those who may thus be afflicted.—I am, Sir, yours truly, HENRY ALLPASS.—To the Proprietors of NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS."

Aug. 1. 26ins.

ENGLISH GOODS

(Via SUEZ CANAL,)

AT CHEAPEST RATES.

D. NICHOLSON & CO.
SILK, WOOLLEN, AND
MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN,
India, Colonial, and Foreign Outfitters,
50 TO 52, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD,
(Corner of Cheapside,) London,
ESTABLISHED 1843,

Invite attention to their Illustrated 120 page Catalogue and Outfitting List 60 pages, sent post free, containing full particulars as to
WOOLLEN, SILK, AND COTTON GOODS
Of every description.

PATTERNS FREE.
Ladies' Clothing, Linen, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Haberdashery, Jewellery, &c.

Contractors for Militar. and Police Clothing and Accoutrements,
Household Furniture, Musical Instruments, Ironmongery,
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Boots and Shoes, Wines and Spirits, Ales and Beers, Preserved Provisions, Stationery, Perfumery, Books, Toys, &c., &c., Shipped at Lowest Export Prices.

Sole Agents for the "Wanzer" and the "Gresham" Sewing Machines, for the City of London.

Foreign Produce disposed of for a Commission of 2½ per cent. Price Lists can be had of Messrs. Wheatley & Co., Bombay, and at the Office of the "Englishman" Newspaper, Calcutta.

Terms.—Not less than 25 per cent. to accompany indents, and balances drawn for at 60 days' sight.

Parcels not exceeding fifty pounds in weight and 2 feet by 1 foot in size, and £20 in value, are conveyed from London to any post town in India, at a uniform charge of 1s. 4d. per lb.

Special Advantages to Hotel Keepers and Regimental Messes.

D. NICHOLSON & CO.,
50, 51 and 52, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD,
LONDON.

October 8, 1874.

52ins.

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